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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

An Appeal to Benevolence

Youth Sizes Up Warfare

Vienna at the Zero Hour

¶ **Mobilization for Human Needs**—The ideal of the good neighbor, exemplified in every community, is invoked by President Roosevelt as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of community chests and councils is signalized by the launching of this year's Mobilization for Human Needs. Says the President: "Only in jobs and more jobs at good pay shall we find national stability and individual security." The Government, he asserts, aims to provide jobs for "normal people who can give useful work to the country," but private benevolence is called upon to assist the "unemployables." • 'Tis opportunity. Warm hearts seldom shiver from want.

¶ **Youth and War**—Washington learns what American youth thinks of war. On the basis of a survey made in Maryland, the American Youth Commission estimates that one lad out of nine would definitely refuse to fight; 60 per cent of some 13,000 youths of both sexes think war is "needless and preventable"; another 27 per cent consider it a "necessary evil"; while a weak minority feels that it's justifiable. However, one-third of the boys interviewed would volunteer, another third would not evade the draft, a tenth would fight if America were invaded. The general comment seems to be: "We don't care to risk our lives in other people's quarrels, but if they bring the quarrel to us, we'll fight." • Ah, but they'll bring the quarrel to us if we don't help to bring peace to them.

¶ **Austrian Caldron**—Approaching its "surprise" plebiscite, Austria seethes with political cross-purposes and escaping steam bubbles from 'neath its loosely-set lid of independence, throwing strange shadows on the face of Europe. In southern Germany troops maneuver ostentatiously. In Berlin word goes forth that the Reich won't use force, but simultaneously it is declared there that only Dr. Schuschnigg can determine whether Austria shall be National Socialized peacefully or with bloodshed. Then comes notification that the referendum is called off. Whispers have it that something like an ultimatum changed Herr Schuschnigg's mind. • Chancellor Schuschnigg, trying his strength, kicks fuel under the cauldron of central Europe and finds the fire too hot.

¶ **French Foreign Policy**—With Austro-German relations heated to combustive temperature, Paris feels the need of an asbestos foreign policy, but Premier-designate Léon Blum refuses to disclose the cut or fabric of the garment until assured of Radical-Socialist support. Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister in the last Cabinet, confers with the German Ambassador, however, freely admitting concern over the German troop movements, and later there's talk with the Austrian Minister, and an exchange of confidences between Paris and London. • M. Blum, seeing a possible need for a united front outside France's borders, first demands unity within.

¶ **Ribbentrop Conversations**—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich envoy to London, ends his first round of conversations, as retiring Ambassador to London but remains for further considerations. With his decision likelihood of a better Anglo - German understanding seems less uncertain. Germany's demand for straight restitution of the colonies as a right, and Premier Chamberlain's refusal to consider their return except as part of a general European appeasement, remain obstacles. Disappointment, therefore, is tempered with hope, for while Anglo-German relations are cool, Anglo-Italian understanding seems improving. • As strain is put on the Rome-Berlin axis, Mussolini finds gravitation toward Britain attractive.

¶ **New England Wants Barriers**—Secretary of State Hull's ideal of a world's pacification induced by reciprocal trade finds few echoes of applause in highly competitive industrial New England. Responses to New England Council inquiries, voiced at mass protest meetings, reveal that more than 30 New England industries oppose trade treaties to nine which favor them. Explaining their position, James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, holds up a cautioning hand. We mustn't give up foreign trade, he points out. But it's well to think beyond the confines of one's own business and consider fundamentals. A nation capable of producing surpluses in almost every line should be careful to keep in line with world prices, lest it find its economy disrupted. • The most successful world traders are the most persistent world thinkers, we take it.

¶ **Where's Your Chivalry, Men?**—"We need the money!" cry Representatives in the House in extenuation of their denial to head the "powder puff bloc" and repeal the 10 per cent cosmetics tax. The women even pleaded: "Be sporting!" But the men shout "No!" vehemently, crassly. Cosmetics are a $17,000,000 tax item and with the budget in its present condition, they prefer the shekels to powdered noses. • Boors! Morons!

President Says Job Program Is Vital to Nation

Tells Welfare Workers U. S. Progress Depends on Masses Spending

Must First Earn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Representatives of 36 national welfare organizations meeting here today heard President Roosevelt defend the Federal Works Program as necessary to the American Economic System and Charles P. Taft, son of another President, propose a revision in the present set-up to give states and local communities more responsibility.

Making his annual address to the gathering, held in behalf of local charity drives, the President declared that industrial production in the United States cannot progress unless "our masses have income with which to buy its products." The Federal Works Program, he held, "not only serves the unemployed, it saved the jobs of those who have jobs."

After their initial meeting in the East Room of the White House where the President spoke, the Mobilization for Human Needs Conference moved to a hotel for the remainder of their two-day sessions.

The Small Gift Tells

Although people of means give a substantial part of the $80,000,000 raised annually in community chest drives, yet it is the small giver on whom success of these money-raising campaigns depends, Mr. Taft declared.

"In our own community," he said, "nearly 20 per cent of the population are on our rolls as contributors. We are really a people's movement, standing for all the highest social aims of the community."

Later, at a luncheon meeting, Mr. Taft outlined the proposal he presented to the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief last month, giving states and local communities a larger share in relief responsibilities.

His proposal calls for continuation of federal appropriations for unemployment relief, but wider administration through the states which would share in the cost.

Would Match States

The amount appropriated by the Federal Government, under Mr. Taft's proposal, would be a definite sum available only upon condition that it be matched by the states in prescribed proportions. Each State would apportion to local communities upon any basis it may decide compatible with relief needs. The determination of the amount and character of work relief and of those eligible for relief would be primarily the responsibility of the state and local community.

Other features of Mr. Taft's plan include: Local and state administration by non-political citizens' boards; co-ordination within each State of all welfare agencies receiving federal funds; creation of a federal commission to study and recommend a long-range program on relief and public welfare; special federal grants for care of transients.

Text of President's speech to welfare conference: Page 2.

In the Boston Section:

Trade treaties chief topic of discussion at New England Council meeting in Hartford.

Washington announces large spending in New England for improving resources.

Old square rigger to be central theme of New England exhibit at New York world's fair.

Farnum called as witness in Curley case.

***And News From All New England* In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

President Begins Work On Four New Messages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—President Roosevelt said today that he is working on three or four new messages to send to Congress, and that he contemplates making clear his views on the pending tax revision bill. This was an intimation that he may fight for passage of the essential parts of the Treasury's tax revision program.

Whether the President will send a message or letter on taxes to Congress, or address the nation in a fireside talk, was unclarified. Incidentally, however, the President refused to be drawn into an unfavorable comment on the proposed tax on distilled liquors, which has been substituted for the levy on closely held corporations. Whether you pay a whisky tax or not, said the President, is a voluntary proceeding anyway. Citizens who don't want to pay a whisky tax, he implied, only have to refrain from buying whisky.

As to the three or four pending messages, observers already have a pretty good idea of their subjects. An anti-monopoly message, but without recommendation of legislation, is in preparation. A message on world distribution of phosphates, and their vital usefulness to civilization, is also being drafted.

A third message on the railroad problem is contemplated, after the President concludes the railroad conferences which he will begin next week. And a possible fourth message concerns the shipping problem, which is still acute.

However, it is unlikely that any of these presidential papers will require legislation in Congress this year, and they are unlikely to prevent adjournment when the legislators get through their pending work.

Of most application to Congress, however, were the President's remarks on taxation. The objective of present tax revision, he said, is the ending of special privilege where it exists under present revenue laws.

Thus, he said, if Mr. A and Mr. B, both in the higher income brackets, make the same profits ought they not pay the same amount in income taxes? If you find they are

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British-German Rivalries Seen as Rearmament Factor

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fresh crop of rearmament figures coming in this month carries the world outpourings of wealth on preparation for war to new staggering heights. They present, superficially at any rate, a picture without coherence, designed according to no rational laws.

What is the connection between the United States Congress debating an arms authorization measure of a billion dollars, in addition to the $900,000,000 budgeted for defense, and the British and French forcing through extra-budgetary arms programs, the former for a billion and a half, the latter for $500,000,000, or the Japanese adding $1,392,000,000 to the ordinary defense budget, or the Russians, with the largest army in the world, spending nearly 20 times as much on arms as they did six years ago, or Czechoslovakia and Hungary spending, the one $150,000,000 and the other (sweeping aside all treaty restrictions) nearly $200,000,000 on new defense needs?

Nations of utterly different needs, circumstances and geographical positions all seem motivated by the same impulse to arm to the teeth, with apparently only one thing clear—that the race began at three points as Germany, Italy, and Japan refused to adhere to arms limitation treaties that failed to accord them equality. Germany had shown herself willing, providing the allied powers consented to reduce their own armaments, which they failed to do. Delving deeper into fundamental motives there is again confusion, for who can tell precisely which nations consider themselves to be arming on a defensive basis, and which are preparing to extend their own national interests?

These strange contradictions remained with scarcely a break until Feb. 20 last, when the resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden suddenly delineated, in sharp relief, the alternatives which Britain's foreign policy had been facing. Premier Chamberlain made it clear that the issues between democracy and fascism were not under consideration by his Government at this juncture and that his main concern was a settlement with Italy and Germany. His explanations left no doubt but that he was swayed by one of the governing ideas of the past half century—the sense of unavoidable struggle between the two empires of Britain and Germany.

With the dramatically sudden rise of National Socialism and Fascism, throwing new values unto the world's political make-up there is a danger of forgetting the deep underlying forces which motivate the conduct of nations, and of which the leaders, whatever be their political creed, are unceasingly conscious.

The fast changing events of today cannot be properly understood without harking back to the early nineties, when the rising young German empire looked out for a larger place in the world and found the seas dominated by British merchantmen and the British fleet; the quick growth of Germany's much-subsidized merchant fleet; the huge German naval programs of 1898 and 1900 followed in 1907 by Britain's first dreadnaught, starting a mighty competition in battleships—all culminating in the futile 1907 arms limitation conference at The Hague and the European crash of 1914, which, whatever its immediate causes, found Britain and Germany eventually the two predominating combatants.

Nor, in getting a proper perspective of this struggle of empires, should the intercessionary part of America be overlooked. America had refused to see itself as merely a mem-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Fly 'Acquitted' of Speeding

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Pa., March 11—Back to things mechanical goes the world's speed record today as Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of General Electric's Research Laboratory and Nobel prize winner publishes investigations exploding—with proofs—the fantastic yarn about a fly that travels 818 miles an hour.

Sound travels 740 miles an hour, so that according to the speed record credited to Cephenomyia, or the deer botfly by Entomologist Charles T. Townsend, if someone were to shout across the street to a friend "Watch out, here comes a speed demon" the fly would be there before the sound of the speaker's voice.

Dr. Langmuir is no bugologist, but as a researcher whose physico-chemical investigations netted him the $50,000 Nobel award 1933, he found the story so hard to swallow he made a leaden fly the size of Cephenomyia (sef-en-omi-ah), tied it on a string and figured out mathematically just what would happen to such a speedster. He found, according to his report in Science, official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

1. The flat-headed fly at such a speed would encounter a wind pressure against its head of about eight pounds per square inch, enough to crush it.

2. Power consumption at 800 m.p.h. would be about a half a horsepower—too much to expect of any living creature.

3. Crediting the fly with as high a thermodynamic efficiency as mankind, the fly must consume almost twice his weight in food every second of flight.

4. The solder fly (made to imitate ones Dr. Townsend reported seeing in flight at the top of the Andes Mountains) were visible only as a blur in a brightly-lighted white-ceilinged room when the fly was swung at a speed of 13 miles per hour. At 26 miles per hour it was barely visible and at 43 m.p.h. it appeared only as a faint line, disappearing entirely at 64 m.p.h.

"Aviators," Dr. Langmuir concludes, "need no longer hang their heads in shame because they can hardly surpass 400 m.p.h. with today's planes. Twenty-five miles per hour is a reasonable estimate for the deer fly, while 800 m.p.h. is utterly impossible." Dr. Langmuir himself holds an airplane pilot's license.

Entomologists back Dr. Langmuir's estimate of deer-fly speed: Page 9.

House Women Lose Tax Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Friendship between the five women members of the House of Representatives was stronger today after a united but losing fight they waged in behalf of their sex.

The House voted to lift the present excise tax on tooth paste and toilet soap. Mrs. Mary T. Norton, dean of the feminine contingent, said it should do the same for cosmetics and perfumes. The other women of the House thought so too.

They weren't facetious in their arguments. Mrs. Norton called attention to the "gross inequity of a bill removing the tax from admitted luxuries such as furs, while accepted necessities such as toilet preparations, other than soaps and dentifrices, remain subject to the drastic 10 per cent tax, which in the major part falls on women alone."

"Everyone knows the depression has worked great hardship upon the women of America. They need every bit of cheer and help they can get," Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts chimed in.

"If beauty parlors cannot afford to buy cosmetics they lose customers and women are put out of employment," said Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York.

Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman (D) of Oregon said she had received "many, many letters from working women who feel this is a decidedly discriminatory tax."

Mrs. Virginia E. Jenckes (D) of Indiana warned the House that "women vote with a distinct idea of protecting their own pocketbooks."

The House refused to repeal the toilet article tax when it was explained that the treasury had recommended its removal in the case of soap and tooth paste merely because of the small amount of revenue yielded.

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TVA Chairman Seeks Inquiry By Congress

Challenges Jurisdiction of President at White House 'Trial'

Dramatic Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of TVA, today refused to substantiate before President Roosevelt his charges of inability "to secure honest openness, decency and fairness in Government" in one of the most extraordinary scenes in the history of the White House.

Summoned before the President with his colleagues of the TVA, Dr. Harcourt Morgan and David Lilienthal, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the greatest and most controversial New Deal agencies, in effect charged the President of the United States with complicity with his co-directors in concealing from him pertinent information, and virtually denied the jurisdiction of the President in the investigation.

He declared that "this meeting is not, and in the nature of the case cannot be, an effective or useful fact-finding occasion."

Further, he insisted that accurate information and appraisal of the TVA controversy "can best be obtained and made available to the people, to Congress and to the President by a Congressional Committee which will make an impartial, comprehensive and complete investigation of the Authority's affairs."

Dramatic Scenes

Scores of newspaper men waited outside the President's office where the extraordinary "trial" was taking place. The mechanical staff of the White House was geared to top speed as a verbatim stenographic account of the hearing was taken down, rushed to the mimeograph room, and then given out page by page to the Press.

The result was a graphic story of the resistance of the former college President to the demands of the President of the United States that he substantiate the charges which he has made in public print in recent weeks—charges which have elevated the TVA question into the political forefront.

The President opened the proceedings with a long statement declaring that "it is intolerable to the people of the United States that issues of fundamental policy should be confused with issues of personal integrity or misconduct" and that "it is intolerable" that any officials of the TVA "should charge any of their colleagues with improperly obstructing the carrying out of the Board's decision unless they are prepared to support such charges by good and sufficient reason."

President's Warning

And the President warned significantly that "if there be no such evidence then there should be either a definite end to such personal attacks and aspersions or else resignation from the board."

After then presenting the evidence in the case, copies of various magazine and newspaper articles, and private letters between himself and the various members of the TVA board, the President turned to Chairman Morgan and said, "The time has

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Austria Halts Plebiscite Under Berlin Ultimatum; German Troops at Border

© International

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg

Vienna Interior Chief Wants Austrian Army to Avoid Warfare

Election Boycotted By Pro-Germans

Cabinet Called Into Session After Von Papen Paid Visit to Berlin

VIENNA, March 11 (AP)—The Austrian Government press bureau announced tonight that German troops had crossed the Austrian border at Passau. Austrian troops were ordered to fall back without resistance.

Chancellor Schuschnigg announced by radio that Germany had presented an ultimatum with a time limit demanding the reorganization of hte Austrian Government.

Austria, said Dr. Schuschnigg, had yielded to Germany's demands and "the object is to prevent the spilling of German blood."

The Chancellor said the ultimatum had been presented to President Miklas, and that the President thereupon had conferred with army officers.

At the end of his short announcement, Mr. Schuschnigg said:

"I say good-by with the wish that God protect Austria."

It was not known immediately whether the "good bye" meant his resignation.

[The Austrian Legation in London, however, announced that Chancellor Schuschnigg had resigned.]

Dr. Arthur Seys-Inquart, the Hitler-approved Minister of Interior, in a radio broadcast asked that there be no resistance to the German troops coming in. He urged Austrian National Socialists to maintain strict discipline.

At the Chancellery it was said that the Government was being reorganized and that a new Cabinet list would be announced shortly.

VIENNA, March 11—Austria's "independence" plebiscite was summarily postponed today. The action came as suddenly and unexpectedly as the original plan to hold the referendum as a means of protecting Austria against growing National Socialist influence.

The postponement, announced by the Cabinet, apparently at the demand of Reichsführer Hitler, appears to be a resounding victory for Germany. The Reich's effort to control Austria may not yet have come to fruition. The plebiscite has been postponed and not definitely canceled. It is entirely possible, however, that it will never be held.

Moreover, there is no doubt of the effect produced outside of Austria by Germany's methods, and it is expected here that there will be a strong inclination to close the ranks of all those states which stand to lose if such methods are allowed to gain their objectives.

The exact character of the German demand for postponement or cancellation of the plebiscite was not at first announced. It is known, however, that Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, went to Berlin by airplane this morning. He returned to Vienna by special plane this afternoon. Following this there was a hurried session of the Cabinet.

In the midst of hectic preplebiscite campaigning and disorders in which the National Socialists played a prominent part, there were reports—unconfirmable here—of the mobilization of German troops on the Austrian border.

How extensive the physical pressure from Germany has been may remain obscure. But there is no question that it was the vigorous action of the Reich which caused Chancellor Schuschnigg to abantion the building of his wall of ballots against "Aaschluss" with Germany.

Schuschnigg Keeps Post

Reports that the Chancellor has resigned, however, were officially denied by the office of President Miklas.

It is believed, however, that the German demands, presented by Dr. Seyss-Inquart, pro-National Socialist Minister of Interior, included complete control of the police and possibly the incorporation of uniformed National Socialists in the Austrian gendarmerie.

Previous to the sudden action which has changed the entire Austrian situation, the National Socialists had issued orders to their followers to abstain from voting in the proposed referendum.

Dr. Hugo Jury, official spokesman for the National Socialists, issued orders to his followers to boycott the referendum. The Government later confiscated the newspaper in which Dr. Jury's manifesto appeared. But the viewpoint of the German National Socialists is made perfectly clear in the three points on which they object to the Austrian plebiscite. These are:

1. The National Socialists disapprove the wording of the plebiscite because the question makes no mention either of authoritarian rule or the corporative state. Moreover they object in that the plebiscite "encourages democratic trends" tending, they contend, toward bolshevism.

2. The method of conducting the plebiscite is illegal and so threatens

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Anglo-German Talks Impeded By Sudden Crisis in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—The visit of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to London is ending in a state of tension over the serious turn of events in Austria. Both Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax are known to have warned Herr von Ribbentrop in no uncertain terms of the British Government's grave concern at the possible international repercussions of Germany's action in regard to Austria. They intimated to the Foreign Minister that such action would inevitably have a bad effect on Anglo-German relations.

As a result of the tension Herr von Ribbentrop postponed for a day his return to Germany, which had been scheduled for today.

With regard to the talks themselves, the Monitor has it on high authority that they revealed serious obstacles to the hoped for understanding. The program included a lunch with Mr. Chamberlain and conversations with Viscount Halifax and Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser of the Foreign Office.

Once again arose the old difficulty that Germany demands colonies as a right, and that Mr. Chamberlain is only prepared to consider rendition as a part of a general European settlement.

In addition to stressing Britain's interest in Austria's independence during the talks yesterday, Lord Halifax took occasion today to deprecate the movement of troops reported today in Bavaria and to express hope that they were solely for the purpose of preserving order on the frontier.

The view taken in Whitehall is that though this is probably the reason for moving the troops yet it might be difficult for Herr Hitler to restrain hotheads if there should be any serious fighting across the Austrian frontier.

Meanwhile the Anglo-Italian talks in Rome are understood to be proceeding slowly after an interruption due to the recent visit to Rome of Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, and to the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council which began yesterday. It is learned that the instructions given to the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, who is conducting the negotiations include a request for the withdrawal of two Italian Army Corps from Libya, permanent turning off of Anti-British radio tap, Italian adhesion to the London Naval Treaty, the status quo

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Economics in the News

Shortage of Capital—Complaints Lead to House Rejection of 'Third Basket' in Tax Bill—Repairing the Pump

By H. B. E.

The reference which I made some time ago to business complaints that both credit and capital are "tight" has been amply reinforced in subsequent discussion.

First the distinction between credit and capital should be kept in sight. It was often blurred in the speech-making at the Small Businessmen's conference on Feb. 2. Credit is accommodation extended by a commercial bank to finance waiting. A manufacturer, say, wishes to be reimbursed for the raw materials which he has bought and which he is using in the fabrication of some article or other. The bank accommodates him. Its loan is repaid when the manufacturer sells his finished product to the jobber or retailer. Meantime, however, the manufacturer has bought some more raw materials. This is one type of credit loan which the banks extend. In the nature of things credit does a short-term service; then it returns to itself, and is destroyed.

In a credit economy it is essential that the credit service should be maintained. In American practice, unfortunately, credit gets alternately loose and tight. It is loose in booms and tight in slumps. According to Walter Bagehot, the great authority on banking, this is the reverse of what should happen. Bankers should behave in just the opposite way from the rest of the community. That is, when there is a boom, bankers should be cautious, and when there is a slump, they should be generous. Alas, American banking is still highly competitive and hydra-headed—the penalty of continued addiction to unit banking and 49 systems. So the bankers behave much as businessmen behave. The result is that slumps are exacerbated by banking caution.

For the Great Depression, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, well-known Cleveland banker-economist, placed "the over-cautious policies of banks with regard to the issuance of business credits" among the great responsible factors. Another banker voice has just been raised warningly in respect of the present exigency. It is that of Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. At the last meeting of the American Statistical Association Dr. Burgess pointed out wherein the present "cheap money" was not synonymous with "easy money." "Because of uncertainty as to the future," he said, "the position of the borrower is scrutinized with the utmost care, and money is not easy to obtain by any but prime borrowers." "Little Business" no doubt thinks that "prime" means "big"; most probably, with reason.

Capital, properly speaking, has nothing to do with the commercial banks. It comes out of savings—both the savings of business and the savings of private persons.

As to the former, the undivided profits tax doubtless impeded its accumulation, especially by small business. The new tax bill would ameliorate this state of things. I would say, in parenthesis, that, though the new bill partly cleans out one channel of capital, nevertheless it is still a criticizable measure, inasmuch as "the third basket" is both discriminatory against family-held corporations and not discriminating enough as between operating companies and holding companies. The House, however, rejected "the third basket" as much because it was a vestigial obstruction in business capital generation as because of the other arguments.

Other tax reforms are likewise necessary. The capital gains tax is a levy on capital. Moreover, the impost upon incomes in the higher brackets has blocked a good deal of capital from going into local industries. In the old days a lot of neighborhood capital energized local industries; nowadays it flows into the Security markets, latterly into tax-exempts.

Last Nov. 10 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said "the basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital." That is even more the basic need today. The machinery, of course, is of no avail without the confidence to use it. But in an exigency which has been marked, as the present exigency has been marked, by the failure of the priming of the pump of capitalist enterprise, the obvious next course is to examine the pump to see whether it needs repair. Equally obviously the pump is the source of private capital. There is here a series of obstructions between the investor and the user which requires investigation.

The lack of availability of capital to business enterprise is now engaging the attention of a Senate committee. It deserves such notice. As a Securities and Exchange Commission witness told the Committee, "a shortage of capital in small business enterprises is a matter of serious concern to the entire nation." The remark comes with particular force from the agency which was set up to restrain investment. It seems to show that nowadays recovery should take precedence over reform, if only to preserve past reforms.

President's Speech on Human Needs

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address today at the annual meeting of the Mobilization for Human Needs:

I am happy again to greet the faithful workers assembled for their annual meeting in behalf of this National Mobilization for Human Needs. It is significant that this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of community chests and councils—the rounding out of a full quarter of a century of united approach by the private social agencies to the problems which they face throughout the nation.

Twenty-five years ago the proposal that an entire community should pool its efforts in a single drive to finance all welfare agencies, regardless of race or creed, was as radical as it was far-sighted. The birth of the community chest was an important milestone in the evolution of our present viewpoint regarding aid to the unfortunate.

A natural development of this evolution is this mobilization for human needs in which leaders and organizations of nationwide repute add their voices and influence to those of the local leaders. I have been glad to speak nationally in behalf of your local campaigns.

Government No Substitute

Let me state plainly that I do not feel any of our governmental efforts can ever be substituted for the distinctive, voluntary expression of personal interest in human suffering which manifests itself through the community chest.

The founders of the community chest did not—they could not—envision the problem of mass unemployment among able-bodied and willing men and women which has resulted from our complex industrial system. This evolution created an entirely new problem. Previous efforts had been to make maladjusted individuals fit into society, and of course this broad field of effort still exists. But when, in 1933, we faced the fact that nearly one out of every three able-bodied workers in America had no job, we had to face the added fact that it was the system which was out of gear.

Here is one difference between direct relief and work relief. Direct relief is aimed at many problems of human misfortune—adjusting maladjusted families, taking care of the sick, tiding over crises in family life. Work relief is aimed at the problem of getting jobs for normal people who can give useful work to the country, and seeking adjustment of a maladjusted society rather than of maladjusted individuals.

Stresses Need of Jobs

The importance of these employable millions may be more fully understood, perhaps, when it is realized that approximately one third of them are under 25 years of age and will be either assets or liabilities for many years to come, depending upon public policies toward them. If we do not give them a chance at something like normal living, it is inevitable that they will become millions of individual problems. For these able-bodied unemployed, I am definitely committed to the giving of jobs instead of relief.

Except in supplementing certain social security laws as passed by the States, the Federal Government has left the care of unemployables—the problem of maladjusted individuals—to the States and localities, the field which is the natural sphere of the community chests.

The Federal Government has chosen to confine itself to the normal victims of the maladjusted economy, to create work for the employable unemployed. It is true that the national economy does not today permit the Federal Government to give useful work to all the unemployable needy unemployed, but the Federal Government is doing so in the great majority of cases.

The Government's Big Job

The able-bodied unemployed need work and should have it. But equally the economic system needs that they should have it. A federal works program not only serves the unemployed, it saves the jobs of those who have jobs. Our industrial production cannot progress, as it must, unless our masses have income with which to buy its products.

That, in brief, is an aspect of the relief problem—and a most important aspect—which I commend to the thoughtful consideration of all who are enlisted in this splendid Mobilization for Human Needs. Only in jobs and more jobs, at good pay, shall we find national stability and individual security.

Meanwhile, encouraged and inspired by a quarter of a century of practical activity, which has seen the base of charitable giving steadily spread, I hope you will widen your appeal until every citizen with a competence—great or little—extends the helping hand to his less favored brother. That is an ambitious goal but I believe it can be reached.

Here is a work in which diverse creeds and classes can unite for the common good. Let us strive to bring into every community practical exemplification of the ideal of being a good neighbor. In that spirit I appeal to the American people to present a united front in the 1938 Mobilization for Human Needs.

Waifs Left Out of Doors

By a Staff Artist

Colonial Border Lines

Swaziland and Basutoland Asked For as Part of South African Administration

Inside Areas Sought for Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A demand upon the British Government to expedite transfer of the Protectorates of Basutoland and Swaziland to the South African Administration, is made by Lionel Curtis, colonial expert and founder of th Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. Curtis develops his argument in an address, which was given before the Royal Empire Society here.

Looking back a little, he bases his contention on the independence conferred upon the Union of South Africa by legislation passed in the British Parliament in 1926. Then, too, he contends that the Protectorates are essentially a part of the Union, in that 50 per cent of their men are normally resident there and would starve if they were cut off from South African territory.

"Undoubtedly," he says, "we agreed in 1926 to the principle that in future the Government of the Union should control their own domestic affairs from first to last. Unquestionably, the continued exclusion of the Protectorates from their jurisdiction limits their power to control the domestic conditions which affect them most."

Furthermore, he maintains that the Africans themselves would be better off in the long run, if they were tranferred. This is because, in his opinion, restrictions imposed from London, so far from helping anybody, only exasperates public opinion in South Africa; and the only factor that would operate to improve the opinion, would be "full and unfettered responsibility."

An element that enters into the case is the attitude of the natives. The policy of the British Government, which Mr. Curtis challenges, was laid down as lately as Nov. 11, 1937, when Lord Hartington, Dominions Under Secretary, gave an assurance in the House of Commons that the acquiescence of the natives would have to be obtained before transference took place.

What Is Democracy's Status? Answer Is Put Up to Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—"If American university students can turn their campuses into laboratories in which to learn the methods of democracy, they will have contributed their share toward the salvation and defense of democracy."

This was the opinion of Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, in a talk on "The Foundation Faiths of Democracy" given before the student and faculty members of the Stanford Luncheon Club here recently.

"The institution of democracy has never been more widely challenged or more definitely on the defensive than it is today," Dean Gilkey declared.

The question has arisen, "Is democracy out of date?" Thinking has been aroused in America, educators and religious leaders have sought new means to strengthen democracy, and a clearer understanding of what democracy really is has evolved.

"We must rediscover what we have believed for centuries," Dean Gilkey emphasized.

"Our forefathers were certain that democracy was 'theoretically and practically' the perfect form of government; and as late as 1920, Lord Bryce declared:

"'Democracy now encircles the world and is apparently the universal form of government.'"

But now in 1938, Dean Gilkey reminded his audience it is evident that "no less than 19 different nations, formerly democracies, have overthrown the democratic bases of their government."

He traced the various concepts of democracy that have evolved since its inception in the 18th century.

The first, he pointed out, was a romantic idealization of the common man, a concept greatly influenced by the works of Rousseau. This idealization rested on the belief that all wisdom would be found in the collective common man, and had a more recent popular restatement in Lincoln's attributed declaration: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time."

A second concept was that emphasized in Lord Bryce's works; namely, the concept of democracy as a political mechanism.

"Contemporary thought," Dean Gilkey declared, "is coming to regard democracy as a way of life," a method of living and a mold for attitudes. Democracy is not so much a way of looking at certain things, as a certain way to look at everything. Democracy rests on faith in the undeveloped capacities of the common man, the foundation of the United States public education today, and a faith sharply contrasting with that of the dictatorships."

Faith in the democratic method, which is "sensitive to the rights of minorities and individuals," and demands patience in the handling of problems in which there are many people vitally interested in opposing solutions, is another foundation faith of democracy, Dean Gilkey concluded.

Arnold, Trust-Buster, Agrees He Believes in Capitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Senator William E. Borah (D) of Idaho and Thurman Arnold, Yale professor and author of "The Folklore of Capitalism," swapped views on trust-busting at a piquant hearing before a Senate subcommittee today, considering Mr. Arnold's confirmation for head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

The subcommittee promptly approved the nomination, with Senator Borah and Senator Burke reserving their vote for further inquiry.

Before it was over, Mr. Arnold had confessed amazement at the way his satire-barbed book is selling; Senator Borah had elicited from the Professor that he really believes in capitalism after all; and both men had met on a common ground of belief that the Anti-Trust Law has been badly enforced and ought to be improved.

The colloquy was conducted in a jammed committee room, attended by a score of reporters, half a dozen camera men, a dozen Senators and 150 spectators in a chamber that held only 100. A large number of the spectators were college co-eds who lined the sides, squatted on the floor, and cooed happily over Mr. Arnold's classroom bon mots.

Seems No Doubt of Success

The hearing left no doubt of Mr. Arnold's prompt senatorial confirmation, particularly when the anticipated opposition of Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, major conservative on the subcommittee, fizzled at the start. For serious purposes, the most important incident was the close and emphatic identification of Mr. Arnold with Robert H. Jackson, who has just vacated the place to which Mr. Arnold has been appointed. Mr. Arnold underscored his support of Mr. Jackson's viewpoint at every opportunity, and even revealed that he had written part of Mr. Jackson's recent annual report on the anti-trust laws, which must hereafter be considered as an appendix to his "folklore."

Mr. Arnold's comment fully corroborates news stories that his appointment is a Jackson anti-trust crusade victory, as against the more conservative Cummings policy. Mr. Cummings was himself absent, leaving to Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General, the reading of the usual profuse eulogy with which a new member is welcomed to a governmental department.

Mr. Arnold turned out to be a formidable and highly articulate figure, who instead of being cowed by the senatorial inquisition before which many a stout heart had quailed, was confident, self-assertive, and quite prepared to take the Senators into his full confidence. Thumbs tucked in vest armholes, he lectured the committee classroom style, abounding in analogies, and turning the edge of Senator Borah's comments, whenever they threatened to become sharp. In appearance he resembles a prosperous businessman; his well-styled plaid suit contrasting with the shiny blue serge of homespun Senator Borah, who stepped forward, with a copy of the "Folklore" book before him, again and again trying to elicit whether the candidate really believed in the trust laws he was called upon to enforce, or was ridiculing their objective.

On this Mr. Arnold was insistent. His book should not be construed as an attack on the anti-trust laws or on capitalism; it was a diagnosis, rather, an "anatomy." Amidst a gale of laughter he admitted that his book was written "without any thought of this hearing." Senator Borah wanted to know about the reference to Theodore Roosevelt, whose belligerent trust-busting crusades Mr. Arnold called ineffective.

Borah on the Spit

Though Senator Borah did not specifically cite it, the passage included the comment:

"Men like Borah founded political careers on the continuance of such crusades which were entirely futile but enormously picturesque and which paid big dividends in terms of personal prestige."

"Do you believe in breaking up monopolies?" demanded Senator Borah at length.

"Yes sir."

"And trusts?"

"Yes sir."

"Then in view of your criticism of existing law, what do you suggest to replace the Sherman Act?"

"I hesitate to answer that," said Mr. Arnold; "I have ideas but it is a question of consulting with my superiors. Certainly the methods of investigation by grand juries are imperfect."

"Frankly," said Senator Borah, "I came to the conclusion upon reading your book that you do not believe in the philosophy of the anti-trust laws. I am certain that you would perform your duty, but I don't want purely prefunctory enforcement. It is necessary that you should believe at heart that the anti-trust laws should and could be enforced."

"I do," Mr. Arnold answered. "I certainly do."

"Then," snapped Senator Borah, "I think you should revise your chapter on trusts. I was sadly misled by this book."

Book Only a Diagnosis

Laughter again broke out, and witness deprecatingly defended his book on the grounds that it was merely a diagnosis, not a proposed remedy. It was as though one described the pathology of teeth, he said, and was thereupon accused "of attacking teeth."

"My belief is that unless competition is re-established, the capitalist system—and I have my own stocks and bonds and life insurance—will yield to a system organized by government," he said.

Mr. Arnold said he felt previous anti-trust agitation had "saved us from the cartel system."

"I think enforcement of the anti-trust laws should be vigorous and it should be fair."

"I think that anyone should have a chance to talk over charges with the Department, but that granting immunity as a result of private conferences is dangerous; it puts the NRA back on the statute books."

After eliciting further concessions, Senator Borah's parting thrust was the hope that when Mr. Arnold came to draw indictments he would be "more accurate than the book."

"I don't want you to proceed on the theory," said Senator Borah, "that prosecution of these big corporations will only make them bigger!"

"I didn't exactly say that," said the law professor; then he added quietly, "but I see your point."

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Concord

Midnight, January 13th

My chest packed once again, and I pray only that my precious Baby wake not ere we leave at sun-up. And I feel his arms around my neck, how can I ever leave him for his long and treacherous journey over unknown seas? But there be no iron harder than my resolution.

When Henry came aloft, there was I still aweeping copious tears, and of a sudden his arms were about me and he did whisper, "Think not, Poppet, that sorrow at this separation is all on thy side."

I do know my husband. He spoke true. He does cherish me, but I knew as well that if I spake but one word of that hateful land, he would stiffen even as little Harry over his bean porridge. So I spake not of my knowledge nor tried to cozen him. I did but look straight into his eyes and say, "Henry, I must go with thee. I cannot stay behind."

Then began again the talk of little Harry, of the voyage, of the hardships, of the silver, while I did but weep nor put in one more word, till at long last Henry set his hand beneath my chin and did lift my face to his and look long into mine eyes. I terrified that he should read therein my secret, did pray—for which God forgive me—that a veil be put betwixt us, and so it must have been, for his gaze fell first and he did but sigh and sink into a chair, white as any sheet.

"As for the silver," I whispered, "take, and gladly, my silver tea service and the six silver knives which did come to me in dower, and the tankard and send them all to the mint."

'Tis like Henry that then he smiled, though his lips did shake, as he demanded, "You would give e'en your precious tea service for this?"

Then of a sudden a spark did light his eyes. "Sybil," he cried out, "'tis not the Kissing Bridge?"—at which I did go excited that he would yet see into my heart. If he did demand of me about William's letter, I could not lie to my husband! I could not. But he did not demand the truth of me, perchance because at this point my dear Mother and Father did appear, and there were words!

I most undutiful, but I do verily believe that their condemnation of my conduct did work to my favor, for from that moment Henry did weaken.

So much is sure. When finally they had gone, and I still wept on, so weary I scarce had breath to sob, my husband did say at last, "Have done, Sybil. Ever have I sought to pleasure thee." Once again he looked long into mine eyes, and then did kiss me. "Pray God we both rue not this weakness for you which leads me to act against mine own good counsel. Pack your chest."

Pamela and Prue have both vowed, on promise of rich gifts when I return, that Baby shall not be fed bean porridge, and in all else my dear Mother does know more of child rearing than I have ever dreamt of. And, God wot, do I not go that my precious Lamb be not scalped or spend his days a little bumpkin?

The New York populace have burned our Governor Bernard in effigy, the Sons of Liberty huzzaing and brawling there even as in Boston. This also did I overhear. I see not why these folk need to be made any more hot by us.

Scarce can I transcribe what has just befell! Henry did come aloft. He did look from Baby in his cradle to me, then said these words: "Poppet, you cannot leave him. And well I knew you could not. I did but give you leave so that, unbid, your own woman's nature could give you counsel. Unpack the chest, Sweeting."

I dare not lift mine eyes. Only as I see this down on paper can I believe that Henry does so cozen me.

My "woman's nature" whispers no such soft counsel. If I go, 'tis like I shall still accomplish naught; but and I go not; I do know for certain we shall end our days in that Virginia wilderness.

Adelaide Stedman.

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirtieth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Ice Skating in the Tropics Made Possible by Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Inquiries from all parts of the United States and from some foreign countries followed announcement here recently of the invention of artificial ice for skating in all climates and seasons by an obscure housewife chemist. Preparations are being made to place the new product on the market. It will be manufactured in Toledo by the Iceolite Division of Lustre Maintenance, Inc., a subsidiary of the Buckeye Paint & Varnish Company. Milton E. Whalen is president; John J. Whalen, vice-president, and P. F. Whalen, secretary-treasurer.

City officials and newspapermen, who attended the demonstration, were enthusiastic about the possibilities of the new product. They pointed out that since the product is to be inexpensive small communities everywhere, as well as private clubs and organizations, will be able to have their own rinks.

The new material seems destined, many think, to revolutionize recreational activity, making ice skating possible at all seasons of the year and on the floor of any public building or rink.

Iceolite was christened by its inventor, Mrs. Bessie Pastor, who will not disclose the ingredients used except to say that there are 16, one a silicate and one a vegetable oil. Chemistry is her avocation. In private life she is Mrs. Michael Berliney, housewife. Mrs. Pastor, while not giving up her home duties in a modest Toledo dwelling has patented 17 other chemical products.

Professional skaters who gave the "synthetic" ice a trial at its world debut recently, declared it to be as "fast" as natural ice.

The material is expected to be inexpensive. High temperature melts the product into liquid form. It then is poured about an inch thick upon any surface. The iceless ice then hardens into a smooth surface.

The surface is said to be equally adaptable for ice skating, roller skating, dancing, tennis, basketball, or other games. It is described by its sponsors as being so durable that it will last for years.

For 20 years Mrs. Pastor has been working to perfect the new material. Mrs. Pastor and her husband organized the firm of Pastor Laboratories, Inc. It was through this firm that a number of other products were patented.

Youths Tour to Extend Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Seeking a means of paying for at least part of a vacation trip to Australia and the East Indies, two Chicago youths have found not only a way to help balance their budgets, but a new profession and what may be a permanent paying business. The firm of Graham and Coulson will sail March 15 on a "Foreign Market Research Expedition" to New Zealand, Australia, and the East Indies. They will spend a year, perhaps a year and a half, studying the markets in those regions for American products. On their return they will report their findings to a number of concerns here which already have subscribed to their market research service, and will sell their information to others which may want it. Also at the other end they will sell to producers information about markets for their respective products in this country.

They are selling, they note, only service. They will represent no one concern. If conditions warrant it, they may advise a client not to attempt to enter a certain foreign market. It is their job only to tell what the prospects are, not necessarily to encourage trade, and not to sell merchandise.

Though foreign representatives or agents of various concerns, and of course the foreign trade department of the U. S. Department of Commerce, provide a similar service for local producers, Wilson P. Graham and Leonard W. Coulson, Jr., propose to do a much more thorough job than is possible through such agencies. They will be able to concentrate and spend their full time on analyzing the markets in this particular region, for particular products, they point out.

They chose this region, they say, because Department of Commerce figures show the current volume of foreign trade there is at a high level. They see there the largest unexploited market, the greatest potential market for American goods available with prospects of profitable operations.

They note particularly that the trend of exports from these countries to the United States has risen more rapidly than their imports from America, thereby establishing a trade balance favorable to increased purchases from domestic producers.

With a background of training at the University of Chicago and the Harvard Business School, Mr. Graham and Mr. Coulson say they feel they are fitted to provide a useful service in this field. Until formation of the new firm, both were employed in a local investment house, from which they are technically on leave.

It was walking daily past the windows of a number of large world cruise offices on Michigan Avenue here, Mr. Coulson says, that gave them the urge to see the world; and it was their training and observations of trade that indicated the possibility of making a trip pay for itself.

C. I. O. Charges of Bias Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Charges by members of Congress that the Metropolitan Water District refused to negotiate with representatives of a C. I. O. union that called a strike last August on the Colorado River Aqueduct construction, have drawn a reply from W. P. Whitsett, Chairman of the District Board.

His answer was directed principally at Representative Byron N. Scott of Long Beach, Calif., a leader among those who criticized the methods of the public corporation in maintaining an open shop on the $220,000,000 project.

"On Aug. 13, 1937, the union submitted a proposed agreement demanding that the union be recognized as the sole bargaining agent for San Jacinto tunnel employees, and containing provisions requiring discrimination in favor of union members. It has long been established that a municipal corporation such as the Metropolitan Water District cannot discriminate in favor of special groups of employees and the Board refused to grant the demands of the Union. As a result the Union called a strike on the San Jacinto tunnel on Aug. 14, 1937," Mr. Whitsett declared.

"In refusing to enter into an agreement recognizing the Union as a sole bargaining agent, the District acted in complete harmony with the policies that have seen set forth by the Roosevelt Administration.

"In a letter dated Sept. 15, 1937, addressed to Luther C. Steward, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, President Roosevelt stated:

"'All Government employees should realize that the process of collective bargaining, as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into the publis service. It has its distinct and unsurmountable limitations when applied to public personnel.'"

Philadelphia in Suit Against Gas Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11 — Argument in Philadelphia's suit against the United Gas Improvement Company claiming $14,000,000 for "improper practices" in operating the city-owned gas works, was begun recently.

The suit was filed nearly two years ago by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who declared that "at least a total of $11,208,457 was improperly received by the United Gas Improvement Company, or improperly expended by the Philadelphia Gas Works Company, or lost through inefficient management of the Philadelphia gas works." Since then, Mayor Wilson has added about $3,000,000 to his claim.

Books on Louisiana

George Washington Cable's books were based on the life of the Louisiana Creoles.

Anthem Flag Seen By Key Cost $405

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11 (AP)—The 40-by-32-foot flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner" when the British bombarded Baltimore in the War of 1812, brought its maker $405.90.

Mrs. Mary Pickersgill's acknowledgement of payment for making the flag was discovered, the Flag House Association announced March 9, in a collection of old papers recently acquired by Perry W. Fuller, a dealer in old coins, stamps, and documents.

In addition to the $405.90, Mrs. Pickersgill received, the paper showed, $168.54 for a smaller "storm flag." Her daughter, Caroline, assisted her in making both of them, and their home here is now the "Flag House."

The two flags were delivered to Fort McHenry, overlooking the harbor, on Aug. 19, 1813, when the Fort was preparing against an attack from the British fleet, which had been harassing smaller towns on Chesapeake Bay.

A year later, in September, 1814, the attack came. Francis Scott Key, a prisoner, witnessed the night's bambardment from a British vessel. In the morning he saw the "Star-Spangled Banner" waving over the Fort and wrote the poem that became the National Anthem.

Of All Things . . !

Unrestrained Turkeys

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has declined to order Lucy Ogg's turkeys to quit wandering.

Pendleton W. Tate, of Louisa, Va., complained to the highest State Court because his home Circuit Court would not grant him an order restraining the Ogg birds from trespassing on his property.

"This court," replied the robed justices in formal opinion, "will take judicial cognizance of the fact that it is in the nature of a turkey to chase a grasshopper, other bugs or insects without paying much attention to fences or boundary lines. A court of equity will not dignify such a chase with a restraining order."

Exchange Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKVILLE, Ohio—Girls in the high school home economics class and boys studying manual training are exchanging classes for two weeks under a plan announced by Principal Phil Scalzi. The purpose is to instruct the boys in home cleanliness, dish-washing and similar homemaking activities, and enable the girls to carry on when a "handy man" is not available to do minor repair work and small varnishing or painting jobs. Superintendent Harold B. Speer directs the manual training and Miss Fay Blackburn, the home economics.

Shifting Alignments Are Cited by Landon

HOWEY - IN - THE - HILLS, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon told Florida Republican leaders March 7 that shifting party lines might lead to a realignment of political organizations.

"We are finding more crossing and breaking up of party lines in recent years," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee said.

Mr. Landon spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by W. J. Howey at whose home he and Mrs. Landon are visiting. Approximately 60 Florida Republican leaders attended.

"Every month since Congress convened," Mr. Landon said, "there has seemed to be doubt and confusion in the ranks of the Administration—not the Democratic Party for there is a distinction there which is making itself felt more all the time."

Ontario Refuses to Join Great Lakes Water Fight

TORONTO, March 10 (CP)—Toronto Board of Control yesterday rejected a request from the Great Lakes Harbors Association for a grant of $500 for expenses in connection with the fight against diversion of water from the Great Lakes.

The Harbor Commissioners advised the Board of Control that the matter at present is a domestic one concerning the United States with hearings at Washington, and should it become international the Harbor Commissioners believe any Canadian representations should be made by the Federal authorities.

Taxi-Labor Truce Sought in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Taxicab fleet owners met March 7 with Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, to seek peaceful settlement of a minimum wage dispute which has forced thousands of New York drivers from their jobs and reduced the number of vehicles cruising the streets here.

Employers estimated that 6,500 men were locked out as 50 fleets were withdrawn from service, but union leaders held only 4,200 men of their membership were affected.

Union drivers continued to picket the offices of taxicab companies, but no serious violence was reported. "Lives and property will be protected," Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, promised.

Employers said they had instituted the lockout because the Transport Workers' Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization had violated an agreement not to strike while negotiations were under way. To this the Union replied that the strikes were called because of a violation of minimum wage agreements and the attempt of the companies to return from a wage guarantee to a commission basis.

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Peace Between Labor Groups Urged by Auto Union Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Pressing need urges peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, and unless it can be had through discussions between their authorized spokesmen and mutual concessions, the differences between these two union groups should be settled by arbitration, in the opinion of Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America and one of John L. Lewis' chief lieutenants in the industrial organization movement.

Mr. Martin's proposal, made during a nation-wide radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's network at a meeting of the Town Hall here last night, was immediately answered by John P. Frey, Vice-President and head of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation. Mr. Frey declared that the C. I. O. was trying to apply minority rule to the entire labor movement; that this implied a policy of dualism and secession and control "by force instead of the democratic method." The only means of healing the differences, he held, was "a genuine return of loyalty to the basic principles of self-government."

"Men must learn in a democracy that when they meet to consider the adoption of policies, they must meet in good faith," he said. "They must learn that the way of dual organization and secession is destructive instead of constructive; that it is fatal to the existence of good faith."

Speaks as Individual

Mr. Martin made it clear at the outset that he was speaking as an individual and not as spokesman for the C. I. O. He reviewed the industrial organization angle of the differences as they have previously on numerous occasions been put forward by Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee: Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and other leaders of the C. I. O., indicating, as others have done, that one of the chief obstacles to an agreement revolved about jurisdictional problems affecting C. I. O. unions functioning in fields where there are older A. F. of L. unions.

"I maintain that such differences are not insurmountable," Mr. Martin said. "Of one thing I am certain: a genuine desire for peace, coupled with practical sense and supported by good will, can overcome these jurisdictional questions, especially in view of the fact that in all these cases it is not the type of organization—industrial or craft—that is involved, but only practical, realistic questions."

Mr. Martin was thus following the line laid down by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, one of the keystones of the C. I. O. set-up.

Mr. Martin urged a resumption of the peace negotiations between these two factions of labor, making this the first of a five-point program. Other points were:

Definite and clearly stated recognition by the A. F. of L. of the principle and policy of industrial unionism for the mass production industries . . .

Immediate steps to solve the judisdictional problems.

A formula for adjusting these problems to be worked out by a sub-committee and in the event of failure of that committee to come to terms, reference of the dispute to an arbitrator or an arbitrating committee chosen by both sides whose decision would be binding.

"I cannot see why the arbitration factor should not be utilized to serve in such an eventuality. Arbitration is an old American institution—an old American way of settling controversies and deadlocks. It is a method which the American labor movement frequently employs and which could achieve a position of fairness and impartiality where the contesting parties themselves at times may fail."

Duty of Labor

The fifth and final point advanced by Mr. Martin was that all C. I. O. unions must be re-admitted to the Federation as a body upon the clearing up of the entire situation.

Mr. Martin held that the future progress and destiny of the American wage earner necessitated an end of the warfare between the two great labor bodies and that each member of the opposing forces had "a responsibility to make a contribution to this compelling cause of a united labor movement."

"Eventually, peace and accord will come in the camp of labor," he declared. "Let us not unduly postpone the hour. Let us have peace without the blood-letting, without destruction of those moral and material resources which are vital to the advancement and very existence of the labor movement in this country."

Mr. Frey placed the blame for the split between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. squarely on the doorstep of the latter, paralleling the arguments heretofore advanced by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the Federation, and others on his side.

Admitting that trade unionists "have the right to appraise their own qualifications," he declared that "when they attempt to accomplish their ambitions by destroying the democratic method of self-government which has guided the A. F. of L. from the beginning, they abandon the sane and sound principle of democracy and in its place set up the policy of minority rule and dictatorship."

Honored by Motion Picture Academy

Luise Rainer — Spencer Tracy

Miss Rainer, for Her Work in "The Good Earth," and Spencer Tracy, for His Work in "Captains Courageous," Were Awarded the Motion Picture Academy Awards for the Best Movie Performances During 1937

La Guardia Asks Power to Raze 'El' Structures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11—Blanket authority to demolish New York City's elevated railway structures is sought by Mayor La Guardia in a bill before the New York State Legislature here.

Introduced by Assemblyman R. J. Crews (R) of Brooklyn, the La Guardia measure was seen to indicate a desire on the part of the New York City Government to acquire the "El" lines at bargain prices and raze them to make way for more modern and less noisy subways.

While New York City already has authority to tear down sections of the "fresh air" systems, and has used such powers to a limited extent in the past, court decisions attributing a high value to the properties are held to make impractical any large scale razing program.

To alter this situation, the crews bill contains an important valuation clause which instructs the courts to be guided by present and prospective, rather than past, earning power in fixing compensation for owners of the transit lines. Since competing subways have leeched away much traffic from the "El" and have destroyed to a large extent its once substantial passenger income, this provison is held calculated to insure a minimum condemnation price for the lines.

How Bill Reads

"The sum or sums to which the owners are justly entitled shall be determined upon the basis of the earning power of the property, present and prospective," the bill says, "and only such effect shall be given to the reproduction cost thereof, the original cost thereof, the actual investment therein, and other factors as may be required under the law of the land in the light of its earning power."

Attacks upon the elevated railways have been issued frequently from New York City's present administration, but none, apparently, has been so definite as this proposed legislation. Mayor La Guardia sought to justify the bill by saying that piecemeal laws enacted by the Legislature were insufficient to deal with the transit situation, and that he was in need of blanket powers.

The Sixth Avenue Line of the Manhattan Railway Company, which is leased by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the Fulton Street Line, in Brooklyn, of the New York Rapid Transit Company, a part of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, are the two properties in particular which the La Guardia Administration wants razed.

Demolition of the Sixth Avenue Line would save New York City large sums through expediting the construction of a subway now under way beneath the elevated structure. Eventually, the subway will enter into competition with the "El," as is the case in Brooklyn, where the Fulton Street line runs above the Municipal Underground Railway.

Political Issue in Brooklyn

Removal of the Fulton Street Elevated, which runs through the principal street of Brooklyn's business district, is an issue of political importance in that Borough. Unsightliness and noise developed by the line ar held to have interfered with business and to be a deterrent to an advance in property values.

If the Legislature sees fit to grant New York City broader power over the elevated railways, municipal officials want to exclude the Transit Commission from the proceedings. A section of the bill provides that the City would act through the Board of Estimate, upon recommendation of the Board of Transportation, "without the consent or approval of any other body."

The Board of Estimate, most powerful of the City's administrative-legislative councils, also would have the sole power to determine what portion of the cost of condemnation and acquisition should be borne by the City Government or one or more of its five Boroughs. Part of the costs might be assessed against benefiting property, the bill provides.

Tracy and Luise Rainer Win Top Honors in Movie World

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Spencer Tracy, a likeable chap from Milwaukee, and Luise Rainer, a shy Austrian brunette, were hailed today as the No. 1 stars of the 1937 film year.

Seventeen gold statuettes, the "Oscars" symbolic of outstanding achievement in the industry, were passed out last night by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The two that counted most—for the best acting—went to Mr. Tracy and Miss Rainer.

Unable to attend himself, Mr. Tracy got the news from his wife that his characterization of a Portuguese sailor in "Captains Courageous" had been rewarded.

"It's the nicest thing that's happened to me in my whole life," he said.

Miss Rainer was present at the Academy banquet when it was announced she had won a statuette for her Chinese peasant role in "The Good Earth."

First Double Winner

Last year she also won for her impersonation of Anna Held in "The Great Ziegfeld." Her double victory is unprecedented in the 10-year history of the Academy acting awards.

The award for the best picture of 1937, as determined by a poll of 15,000 film workers including extras, went to Warner Brothers' "The Life of Emile Zola." There had been little argument that it was one of the most powerful motion pictures ever to deal with the subject of social justice.

Awards for best supporting performances were given Joseph Schildkraut, the martyred Captain Dreyfus of "Zola," and Alice Brady, the heroic mother of "In Old Chicago."

Director's Award

Leo McCarey's direction of "The Awful Truth" earned him the statuette annually accorded the top megaphone-wielder.

Even Charlie McCarthy, the wooden wisecracker, was remembered as starch-shirted notables distributed the awards in a crowded hotel dance room and 1,300 guests, who paid $25 a plate, applauded continually.

The Academy decided Edgar Bergen, Charlie's vocal master, should have a small wooden "Oscar" for his outstanding comedy creation.

Charlie, perched on Mr. Bergen's arm, looked over the golden array of statuettes and his own tiny lumber momento.

"Knicknacks, huh!" he commented.

W. C. Fields presented Mack Sennett, oldtime king of bathing beauty comedies, a special award for service.

Norma Shearer gave a production award to Darryl Zanuck of 20th Century-Fox Studio. It bore the name of her late husband, Irving G. Thalberg.

Honors for Disney

Walt Disney, Mickey Mouse's originator, received two awards—one for development of a multiplane color camera and the other for his cartoon, "The Old Mill."

Other honors went to screen writers William A. Wellman and Robert Carson of "A Star Is Born;" Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg of "Zola;" Art Director Stephen Goosson of "Lost Horizon;" Sound Recorder Thomas Moulton of "Hurricane;" Dance Director Hermes Pan of "Damsel in Distress;" and Song Writer Harry Owens of "Sweet Lelanie."

Bob Burns, his hillbilly drawl contradicting his smart dinner jacket, heard honored celebrities, one after another declare the tribute really belonged not to themselves but to their studio. Finally, he disrupted the modest atmosphere.

"You know," he said, "I think someone should come out and say what they really tell their wife when they go home at night:

"'If it hadn't been for me, they wouldn't have had a picture.'"

Cuba: Plot to Slay Batista

HAVANA, March 11 (AP)—The Army Intelligence Service today published full details of what it termed a thwarted plot to kill Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's strong man, and overthrow his government.

Important figures in Cuban politics were described in the report as leaders of the plot. It named Cosme de la Torriente, former Secretary of State, and Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former Treasury Secretary and A. B. C. political society chief, now in exile in Miami, Fla.

Two former Havana Mayors; Dr. Alejandro Vergara and Dr. William Belt, and two other A. B. C. members, Dr. Alfredo Pequeno and Emeterio Santovenia, were accused of connection with the plot. The A. B. C. was the Cuban society which helped overthrow Gerardo Machado in 1933.

One group of the plotters was described in the report as having sought support of high Cuban Army officers by telling them: "The United States Government supported this plan, which should be backed by Cuban armed forces, because otherwise they would face political or economic intervention against the Government now established in Cuba."

The plotters were said to have declared to the Army officers that they could depend upon support of the American Government as a result of "several conversations" they said they had with the American Ambassador.

The scheme was unearthed in detail last Monday night when four men were killed in a meeting at nearby Cosjimar by a raiding Army detachment.

Intelligence officers said they first received word of the plot more than two months ago and assigned undercover agents to fake co-operation with the plotters. The undercover men were said to have learned about a plan to blow up a train on which Colonel Batista was to have taken a recent visit to Oriente Province.

Warrants were said to have been issued for the arrest of all persons named in connection with the plot.

Arturo Pequeno, mentioned as one of the principal conspirators, went to Miami by plane before the plot was disclosed. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, Menocalista Party leader, followed him yesterday.

United States Ambassador J. Butler Wright made a statement terming his alleged conversations with the conspirators as "grotesquely false" and "patently incompatible" with the policy and interests of the United States Government.

It was to the interest of the United States, he said, that Cuba should enjoy "complete tranquility and prosperity."

'Floodless' Spring Forecast

PITTSBURGH, March 11 (AP)—Cautious residents of the vast Ohio Valley heard forecasts of a "floodless" spring today, but remembered the surprise St. Patrick's Day flood of 1936 and went ahead with emergency plans to combat possible high-waters.

From the tips of the finger-like tributaries in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia to communities fronting on broad lower reaches of the river, Army engineers and rivermen advanced preparations for the mobilization of boats, foods, and other supplies.

Indexes in principal river cities list the available boats, and show the roads, bridges, airports and utilities likely to be affected if the rivers climb from their banks and sweep across the land.

Red Cross and other relief agencies stand ready to co-ordinate their work with the engineers during the flood and in the task of cleaning up in the wake of muddy waters. Divisional Engineer R. E. Powell of Cincinnati summed up the plan for his area thus:

"Since last summer, we've ascertained the river stage at which each major highway is affected. We thus have been able to chart in advance the detours necessary at any given stage of the river. We have canvassed owners of privately operated river craft—toward their enlistment in time of need."

A 73-page booklet outlines the steps to be taken by Army engineers and residents in the Pittsburgh District. It provides, among other things, a central headquarters to collect and dispatch minute-by-minute reports on the rise of the rivers in the upper watershed.

A flood-control reservoir on the Tygarts River at Grafton, W. Va., will help protect Pittsburgh from high waters and channel improvements on the Conemaugh River in the flood city of Johnstown, Pa., will slow the river's pell-mell rush into the Ohio.

Other dams are under construction in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, but probably will not play any part in any flood this year.

Basing their opinions upon the low stages of the rivers, a subnormal rainfall and the absence of freezing weather, veteran rivermen and meteorologists agreed there probably will be a "floodless" spring.

Mrs. E. A. Hathaway

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WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

Toscanini Off to Paris Firm Against Salzburg

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini, the Italian symphonic conductor, sailed for Europe March 9. Mr. Toscanini plans to visit relatives in Paris and then conduct in Amsterdam. He was represented as holding to his determination not to attend the Salzburg festival, because of disapproval of the extension of National Socialist influence in Austria.

The Austrian State Tourist Department here said negotiations were under way to secure the services of Leopold Stokowski, who is in Europe now.

CREMONA, Italy, March 11 (AP)—The newspaper Regime Fascista which expresses views of radical Fascist Party elements March 9, suggested that Mr. Toscanini be barred from Italy for his "anti-fascist propaganda."

Liquor Curb in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERRY, Mexico—Celebrating its second anniversary and two years of constant work to teach abstinance and to insist on enforcement of anti-liquor laws, the Anti-Alcoholic Brigade has learned that the Mayor of this city has passed new regulations forbidding women to enter any saloons in the city. This will affect tourists as well.

Tacoma Exports Top Imports During '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Goods averaging a value of $356,000 passed through Tacoma Harbor each 24 hours during 1937. Furthermore, according to Harbormaster Frank Sherman, despite strikes and the consequent feeling of uncertainty, waterborne commerce here for 1937 reached the highest level since 1930.

Total business of the Port amounted to $130,071,599, while in 1936 it was only $95,025,753. For the first time in several years, exports topped imports here.

The annual report of the Port of Tacoma indicates that the City is steadily becoming more of a manufacturing center. In 1937 under "lumber products" there are listed doors, furniture, handles, hogged fuel, matches, moldings and millwork, plywood, pulp, shingles, tubs, and wood flour.

Pulp shipments showed a marked increase last year, being valued at $8,436,825, against $3,751,172 in 1936. Slightly more than half the output was sent to foreign nations. Plywood, too, as a lumber product increases in value each year. It was not even mentioned in the export list of 1933, but in 1937 it was sent out to the extent of $2,188,978, nearly double the 1936 figure.

Copper and copper blisters were by far the largest single item listed in the report, being valued at more than $36,000,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1936. The metal was brought here from many countries and refined at the Tacoma smelter.

Tom Mooney Fails In Plea for Pardon To Legislature

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Tom Mooney's dramatic fight before the State Assembly to win a legislative pardon has failed.

A bill to free Mooney from San Quentin Prison, where he is serving a life term for the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing which killed 10 and injured 40 persons, met the same fate as every previous attempt in his 21-year fight for vindication.

After hearing Mooney himself repeat yesterday his oft-told story that he was "framed," the Assembly voted 39 to 35 to free him, but that was two votes short of the necessary majority of 80 members. Since two Assemblymen have passed on there actually are only 78 members, but the Speaker ruled 41 was necessary for a majority.

Then began a long night session, during which the Sergeant-at-Arms tried to round up four missing members. The bill finally failed when at 12:55 a. m. (3:55 a. m. E. S. T.) the Assembly voted 38 to 28 against remaining in session longer.

Another Move Planned

Assemblyman Ellis E. Patterson announced he would bring the measure up for reconsideration at 10 a. m. today (1 p. m., E. S. T.) when all members were expected to be present. Opponents predicted he would fail.

If he does fail, Assemblyman Paul Richie promised to bring up another bill urging the Governor to pardon Mooney.

The defeated proposal, sponsored by Mr. Richie, was intended to grant a legislative pardon to Mooney on grounds that he was convicted "upon false and perjured testimony."

The bill needed approval of both Assembly and Senate. The Senate killed a similar measure last year.

No one knew whether the Legislature had power to grant a pardon, a question never ruled upon by California Courts.

Last year's Assembly approved a bill similar to Richie's resolution asking Gov. Frank Merriam to grant a pardon, but he said he would await disposal of Mooney's case in the courts.

Asked Change in Law

Mooney appealed from the Assembly rostrum yesterday to "amend the laws to prevent future injustices to innocent men."

Characterized by Mr. Richie as the "American Dreyfus," the stocky, 55-year-old convict expressed belief that his freedom was near "either through action of the Legislature, the Governor or the United States Supreme Court."

Mooney's appeal from state courts for a writ of habeas corpus is pending before the Nation's highest tribunal. The California Supreme Court refused to issue the writ.

Speaking quietly at times and gesticulating emphatically at others, Mooney went over again his oft-repeated story of alleged persecution, perjured testimony, and "frame-up" by elements he said opposed him because he was a labor organizer.

"I have always maintained my innocence, and I want a full pardon or a new trial," said Mooney, who has refused possible parole because it would not be vindication.

South Described As the Chemical Frontier of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 11—The South will be the chemical frontier of the United States for the next quarter of a century, Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College, president of the American Chemical Society, told the Society's North Carolina section recently.

"The chemical raw materials of the South, especially the renewable ones such as cellulose, starch and vegetable oils, have hardly been touched," the dean said. "Such raw materials are ready for the chemical pioneers already coming to the South and for others now undergoing training in southern institutions.

"Besides the tremendous possibilities of southern resources such as sugar, petroleum, sulfur and natural gas, the South has . . . cellulose in its purest form as cotton fiber . . . and pine, the ideal chemical crop utilizing sunlight, water and air without taking more than traces of nitrogen, potash and phosphorus from the soil. Starch is obtainable from fast-growing crops like sweet potatoes. Vegetable oils occur in great varieties, including cottonseed oil, peanut oil and tung.

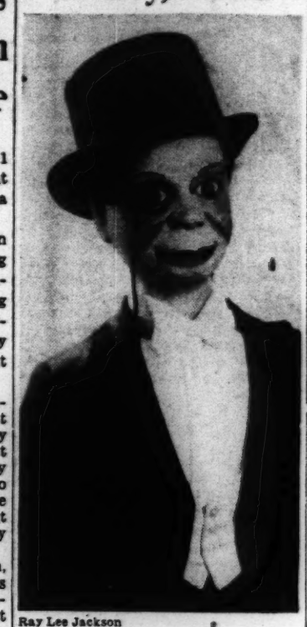
The society's ninety-fifth meeting will convene in Dallas, Texas, April 18 to 22 with 1,500 researchers, industrialists, and educators expected to attend. Henry W. Harper, Dean Emeritus of the Graduate School, University of Texas, is to be Honorary Chairman and Dr. N. C. Hamner, president of the Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, was named General Chairman.

C. I. O. Union Marks Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Ketchikan's recently organized C. I. O. union of salmon cannery workers is marking time following announcement from Seattle that the Canned Salmon Industry will negotiate this year with the American Federation of Labor unions having jurisdiction over cannery work. In 1937, Southeastern Alaska salmon cannery operators were asked to deal with unions for the first time following the widespread organization of workers. Contracts were negotiated and signed in Seattle, although Ketchikan packers made additional agreements with Ketchikan workers. Word from Seattle this year is to the effect that possible jurisdictional trouble may develop.

Comedy, Indeed



Ray Lee Jackson

Charley McCarthy

"A Dummy for a Dummy"

Charley Wonders What Movies Can See in Bergen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 11—"Hello, hello . . . Who do you want? Charley McCarthy? Spea-king. G'way Bergen, this is a reporter in Boston and he wants to interview me about that statuette the Academy gave you last night. . . .

"Hello, hello . . . Well, now that Bergen's out of the room, I'll tell you right now, I don't like it, not one little bit. The very idea. D'ya know what they said when they gave it to him? They said: 'For his outstanding comedy creation, Charley McCarthy.' A wooden statuette! . . . Why wooden? A dummy for a dummy that's what they'll be saying. A dummy for a dummy! How d'ya like that?

"Now everybody knows I put Bergen where he is today. And what do they do? They give HIM an award. And I don't like that 'comedy creation' crack either. Me, the idol of millions, the beau of the boulevards, the terrible tycoon of the air waves—a comedy creation! That's the way they treat an artist nowadays. Art just doesn't count any more, thassall. I guess I'll just quietly disappear — unwept, unwanted and unhung—no, I mean unstrung, or is it unsung?

"Look at Luise Rainer. Look at Spencer Tracy. Did anyone call them comedy creations? It's an outrage, that's what it is, an outrage!

"What's that? You don't think I should be too hard on Bergen? Yeah, I suppose you're right, Mr. Reporter. After all, where would the poor guy be without me? In the ditch, perchance, or working for the WPA. There's honor among dummies. . . .

"But when I think of next Sunday's program. How shall I endure it? A dummy for a dummy. Sweets to the sweet, nuts to the nutty and wood to the wooden. . . . Wooden it slay ya?

"Ouch! Why, he hung up. Oh, well, such is the fate of the great. . . . But dont think I'm going through this mad mockery for one more week without a 25-cent raise. An 'outstanding comedy creation'—Mow me down! Bergen, oh Bergen!! Come here, Bergen, I would have words with you. . . ."

War Veteran Honored For Services to Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In recognition of his services to blind war veterans, Capt. E. A. Baker, Managing Director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, has been gazetted as an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list, it has been learned.

Before his enlistment and his service overseas, Captain Baker graduated from Queen's University as an electrical engineer, and was employed in that work at the American Cyanamid Company at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Rainier Park Highways To Pierce Scenic Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Within two years the 26-mile-long main highway in Rainier National Park will be increased to 145 miles of magnificent mountain roads traversing some of the most glorious mountain scenery to be found anywhere. Officials of the National Park Service draw this picture.

The main gateway to the Park is now in the southwest Nisqually region. The west road, branching off at the Nisqually entrance at Tahoma Creek, winds in and out of the great virgin mountain area of the Park. From it a spur is scheduled to be built to beautiful Spray Park, where camps and hotels will be erected as soon as the roadway is finished. About nine miles of this highway is now completed. Attractive natural areas within the Park will be made easily accessible, such as Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, St. Andrews Park, Klapatche Park, Sunset, and Spray Parks.

Other loops and connecting roads are in prospect, say officials, thus diverting some of the heavy travel now entering by Nisqually Gate.

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Soaring Over South America Has New Thrills

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

My good touring friend, Roland Sharp, who is making a 20,000 mile air journey of South America, has written me again, this time from Chile—nearly 1000 miles farther south than Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and within a few hours' flying time of the Straits of Magellan—about his flight across the Caribbean.

Says he: "My last letter (published in this column Feb. 4) promised to describe the flight across the Caribbean, and in the few days of vacation allowed here in Chile's Switzerland of America I shall bring you right up to date, including the flight across the Andes.

"First, by this time my conviction has grown into enthusiastic certainly that everyone who likes to travel ought to make this air trip around South America at least once. With some travel experience in all parts of the world, I have found beauty and interest, thrills and human values, scenery and accommodations, often far surpassing my expectations.

"At this moment, for instance, here is a fine new hotel in the depth of Chile, overlooking a lake that might be the Lake of Geneva. You expect travel comforts in the United States, whether in a 21-passenger airplane of the American Airlines, as on the trip from Boston to Newark, or in the same type of ship on the Eastern Air Lines from Newark to Miami. But here in a remote part of Chile, where Indians still walk barefoot in the pueblo streets and wear charlons (one I just bought is around my shoulders, for it is cool here) you find the same comforts. When we flew the Andes yesterday, it was in a Pan American Grace plane of exactly the kind in which I left Boston.

* * *

"A canny store of travel tips on South America is accumulating from my experiences, and the first tip is this: When flying across the Caribbean, make sure you take the second day out of Miami across the islands instead of direct from Puerto Rico to Trinidad.

"This tip applies only if the itinerary starts down the East Coast of South America, but on the more usual run down the West Coast, across the Andes to Buenos Aires, and up through Brazil, you would still be able to choose the island route. In that case it would be from Trinidad to San Juan, Puerto Rico, by way of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and the Virgin Islands.

"Naturally, the island stops take longer than the non-stop flight across the open sea from Trinidad to San Juan, or from San Juan to Trinidad. But the difference in time is only about two hours, while the difference in beauty is incalculable.

"From Miami to San Juan the Pan American Clippers make several island stops, at Antilla, Cuba; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; and San Pedro, Dominican Republic. This is the first day out on any of the three scheduled flights. At San Juan the flight splits, one ship going by way of the islands, and the other two hopping straight for Trinidad. Unless reservations are made in advance, and unless the day of sailing is carefully arranged, you might miss the islands. Several passengers were in a stew about this at San Juan because they had not reserved ahead, but fortunately they were all accommodated.

"Even on the island route your clipper ship drops smoothly into the harbor of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, early in the afternoon. I had time to take a number of motion pictures of Hindu and Buddhist temples before dark, as well as many snapshots of general scenes in Port-of-Spain.

* * *

"Flying over the blue Caribbean with or without islands, is beauty itself. But when there is added to the colors constantly changing in the sea, the colors and outlines of islands becoming more beautiful and mountainous as South America looms on the horizon, beauty rises to superlatives.

"When your Clipper, big or small, leaves behind the last forest-clad island of the Caribbean with its necklace of white surf, and heads straight for a range of hills where no harbor for a bird of the seas is apparent, that is Trinidad. The harbor at Port of Spain lies just over those hills, and as you settle down over them, there is South America. A long peninsula of Venezuela reaches over to form the Mouths, or northern entrance of a land-locked bay between the island of Trinidad and the mainland. From the air you can see South America itself stretching in jungles and peaks south and east and west, beckoning.

Trinidad has been described too often for any need of my adding to the picture. This island struck me with the observation that people make a country, for here in the New World there are settlements that might be in India, or Ceylon, or in the East Indies. Hindu and Buddhist immigrants have brought with them their priests and their temples. They sell produce along the streets in front of their huts; they retain their Oriental clothes and the women load their arms with silver bracelets; they fit into the tropical setting of Trinidad as if they had developed their distinctive culture there instead of halfway around the world.

"But just when you imagine you are in a village near Bombay, Trinidad shows that the New World retains her own. The Oriental tinge is only a tinge. In the cosmopolitan mixture the African Negro also plays his part, and then there is cricket!

"The Savannah, ample and pleasant park in the center of Port of Spain, echoes to the crack of bats on balls. Colored boys playing cricket; white boys playing cricket; East Indians playing cricket. So England brings sport to Trinidad. But in passing, a quick impression is that much more remains to be done in colonial administration to relieve the apparent poverty of the underprivileged.

* * *

"From Trinidad my itinerary cut across on a side-trip to Venezuela before starting down the coast of Brazil. Next time we take a ride on Pan American's aerial commuting system across the northern coast of South America. The air-minded South Americans use these flying ships like street-cars, where there are no trains and few boats.

"Red streaks are eroded on the hills. From Venezuela and on south through Brazil this red earth is a feature of South America. Few spots in the vari-colored tapestry of the Grand Canyon are more brilliant red than much of the common farm land in this area.

"From Venezuela's indented coast line roads and a railroad cut into the interior. Cactus and Royal Palms. Hills like parts of Southern California. Oil tanks, and so to the land, for the auto trip up an excellent concrete mountain road to Caracas, perched in an Andean valley high above the summer heat.

Tour-a-bouts

American tourists have a leaning toward traveling in luxury, that is if the trends of Southern trains this winter are any criterion. Based on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad's special fliers to the Southland, it was found that more than 85 per cent of all drawing rooms were sold: approximately 92 per cent of compartments and virtually 100 per cent of the bedroom space on such trains as the Florida Special, Miamian, Gulf Coast Limited and Havana Special.

* * *

Other rail lines on the Florida run such as the Seaboard Airline found passengers demanding room space, single occupancy, drawing rooms, and compartments in more numbers than in past years.

* * *

Sixteen pleasure cruises including voyages to Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Nassau and Havana, Gaspe, the Saguenay River, Quebec, and Bermuda, and to Glasgow, Dublin, and Liverpool beginning the first of June and continuing to the middle of October have been scheduled by the Cunard White Star. The itineraries vary from four to 13 days, with minimum rates from $45 to $145, according to the length of the cruise.

* * *

Oregon, often known as the State of Roses, or as Joaquin Miller once wrote, "Where Rolls the Oregon," has drifted from these classic slogans to the more modern one of "Air-Conditioned Oregon!" This slogan was chosen by the highway department to feature this year's advertising campaign. In the past two years tourist travel in Oregon has increased more than 55 per cent and the money brought into the state by these persons has developed the "pleasure of vacationing" into a profitable business for Oregon merchants.

* * *

The Paris International Exposition will not reopen. This announcement was made by the French Railways in response to the many inquiries received at their New York office. However, plans are now being made for many interesting events to take place during the 1938 summer season. As usual, these will include theatrical and musical presentations, and sports festivals.

* * *

A railroad which goes "below" the sea (although far from the ocean at this spot) is the San Diego and Arizona Eastern, which, at El Centro, Calif., is 49 feet below sea-level. This is on the line which passes through the Carrisco Gorge, with through cars to and from New Orleans and Chicago via the Sunset and Golden State Routes, respectively.

* * *

Railroad Shorts—De luxe new coaches are being added to the Atlantic Coast Line trains . . . Stops at Glacier Park of varying length may be made by transcontinental travelers this summer, with the full park tour, or a one-trip over the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, rejoining the Empire Builder at Belton, on the west side of the park . . . Yosemite Valley side-trips are readily possible on California tours, with through sleepers on the Southern Pacific from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Merced, connecting for El Portal at the Park entrance.

* * *

If you happen to be in Havana, Cuba, don't fail to visit the colossal Capitolio where one of the world's greatest diamonds is on display. It is set in the floor under the immense dome. The diamond weighs 24 carats and has 32 facets or cuts which are given to a diamond to make it perfect. These 32 cuts coincide exactly with the 32 nautical points of the compass. How much is it worth? $16,000.

* * *

More and better streamlined electric passenger locomotives will soon be in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad on its eastern seaboard lines. The additional locomotives, numbering 11, were built by the Altoona Works in connection with the recent electrification of the main line between the Philadelphia district and Harrisburg passenger service on which electric power was inaugurated Jan. 15.

Senators Criticize Sample Liquor Bill

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A bill to permit the sending of eight ounce "samples" of liquor through the mails, already approved by the House, drew a blast of criticism at a Senate Committee hearing March 8.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, ardent prohibition advocate, said the measure would make the Government post office "part of the liquor business" and render parents "powerless to prevent sending of liquor to minor children."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said the proposal would "tend to break down all state liquor laws" and permit sending of samples of liquor "into homes where it is offensive."

When Chairman Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee asked proponents of the bill to testify, no one appeared. "Who wants this bill, anyhow?" asked Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico.

Michael P. Costello, head of the Rhode Island Liquor Control Board, lashed at the bill as the "most deliberate, most costly, most cunning, most insidious campaign to increase the sale of whiskey ever conceived by man."

Boy Farmer Bests Elders In Corn-Raising Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Nineteen Henderson County farmers produced more than 100 bushels of corn an acre in the annual corn growing contest, held last year for the second successive year in Henderson and Transylvania Counties.

While the yields were not so high in Transylvania County, four farmers in that area produced more than 100 bushels an acre.

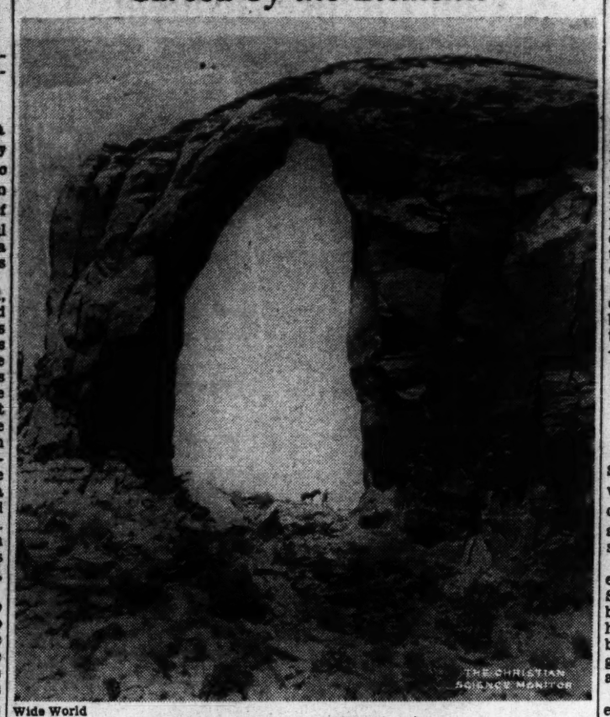
According to F. S. Sloan of Franklin, District Farm Agent, the average yield of approximately 100 farmers taking part in the contest was about 85 bushels an acre, while the average yield of corn on all of the farms of the western district is approximately 22½ bushels an acre.

Farmers in this district are still amazed at the feat of J. D. Hooper, 15-year-old vocational agricultural student at the Mills River high school. In his first year of vocational agriculture, he produced 176 bushels and 50 pounds on one acre. His yield took first honors in the contest.

Germany Disfranchises Noted Woman Pacifist

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—A list of 38 disfranchised Germans, published today, included 68-year-old Helene Stöcker, noted sociologist, pacifist and women's leader of pre-Nazi times. She had championed sex equality and held a doctorate of philosophy.

Carved by the Elements



Wide World

Bernheimer Arch in Northeast Arizona

This Unique Work of Nature Takes Its Name From Charles L. Bernheimer of New York in Recognition of His Archaeological Work in the Southwest

Old-Time Suitcase Is Snubbed As Luggage Puts on New Airs

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—While you've been touring the countryside with your "nightie" and other things in an old suitcase, the efficiency engineers have gone to work on the luggage business.

With the result that to be "ye compleat traveler," today calls for about 14 pieces of baggage, the ensemble costing around $1,000.

A peek into one of the more advanced luggage emporia today revealed this lineup:

You start with a wardrobe trunk, a fairly well established institution—suits and dresses on one side, and mysterious drawers on the other for everything from your stamp collection to the portable electric iron.

"But some people have difficulty getting everything they want into the hanger side of a wardrobe trunk," the salesman explained, putting it mildly. So the efficiency people have devised a special trunk that's all hangers, $150.

To go with that, you need a trunk that's all drawers and no hangers. That's $150, too.

Then they figure some people might want their trunk close at hand, instead of in the baggage car. That calls for fooling porters. So the engineers have produced the "checkable case"—almost a trunk, but disguised so unsuspecting people will think it's smaller and pick it up. $50.

Having fooled porters, the next victims in line were the taxi drivers, and a similar decoy, but somehow different, called the "taxi wardrobe," is the answer. $50.

Next a quick change of pace to a slightly bigger article—the "dress and steamer case." People who've been getting on without them, it seems, have just been lucky. $75.

"Then," the salesman continued, "you've got your hats and shoes to think of."

Certainly. There's a special trunk for each, $50 to $200, depending on how many hats and shoes you board.

At this point, masculine and feminine luggage requirments diverge, but the efficiency people have taken care of that too.

"There's the man's suitcase, man's wardrobe case, man's shoe box, man's hat box, and man's shirt case," the salesman enumerated. "And the woman's suitcase, woman's hatbox, woman's wardrobe case, and woman's bottle case."

That layout costs about $200 more.

Then, for miscellaneous what-have-you, both men and women need a zipper bag. $15.

Now you're standing on the dock with 14 pieces of baggage, having expended anywhere from $800 to $1,500 (depending on size) and you're a complete traveler.

But don't be embarrassed. The Duke of Winsor has traveled with as many as 100 trunks, and Fernand Gravet, the French movie actor, arrived here recently with 24.

You just pack up your troubles in your old——.

President Opens TVA Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

come when, on your charges, it is necessary that I ask you to produce what is called a bill of particulars."

He then turned the inquiry to the specic question of Chairman Morgan's allegations regarding the "Berry marble case," stating that he was interested only "in facts," and insisting that all answers to questions must be limited to facts."

But the correspondence was paralleled by statements exchanged between Mr. Willkie and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, increasing the bitterness of the situation. Secretary Ickes generally attacked the Willkie position, and refused to defer for 60 days loans and grants to municipalities in the Tennessee Valley area, which the utility president had asked pending present negotiations.

To which Mr. Willkie replied that "Secretary Ickes's statement is an illustration of an unfortunate Government tendency to threaten with the left hand while making an offer with the right. It is this attitude on the part of Government officials which, more than any other factor, has caused the present uncertainty and lack of confidence in this country, resulting in the serious decline in business and employment."

Lilienthal's Letter

Though Secretary Ickes appeared to reject the Willkie appeal for a truce on loans and grants, later letters from Mr. Lilienthal, dated yesterday, led to the conclusion that these provisions of Federal money might in effect be held up.

Mr. Lilienthal said that while he had no authority over PWA loans or grants, he felt that municipalities in the area would probably decide to delay construction if "real headway" in the purchase negotiations is being shown.

The date of first purchase negotiations was moved from March 15 to 16, and the meeting will take place in Washington instead of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Willkie wrote Mr. Lilienthal, under date of March 9:

"We have started to gather the data for which you asked concerning the operating records, capital expenditure, etc., of the Commonwealth and Southern companies operating in the designated area. As I know you will understand, this will take a few days.

"There is certain additional information in regard to the expense of acquiring and assembling the business of the companies that we also desire to submit to you in connection with your studies.

Wants Free Discussion

"I am hopeful that, at this first meeting, you will be able to say to me that during the period of these negotiations the PWA will refrain from making any gifts or loans to cities in the areas under consideration, with which to duplicate existing distribution systems. We feel that to negotiate under the daily threat of duplication is exceedingly disadvantageous to a free and frank discussion of the problem.

"I have also been hopeful that my suggestion of an independent committee to outline the negotiations and the principles to be adopted might appeal to you. I assume that at the suggested meeting we can dispose of all these matters and adopt a workable program for the making of the desired studies."

No Obstacle Seen

To which Mr. Lilienthal replied:

"From your letter of March 9, there appears to be no obstacle to resuming negotiations immediately to carry out the plan proposed the other day. I am pleased that you see the importance of determining the facts first and that you are willing to co-operate in making the necessary records available to us.

"You have urged that while negotiations are in progress, the Public Works Administration extend no additional funds for the construction of electric systems to municipalities in which you have properties. You realize, of course, that these funds are advanced under firm contracts which the cities have with PWA and the whole subject is one over which TVA has no jurisdiction.

Sees Progress Possible

"Let us proceed to our first conference. I believe we can make definite progress at such a meeting in outlining and discussing the basis for agreement, making arrangements for securing the fundamental facts, and other substantive and procedural issues. Then if that conference indicates that real headway is being made, it is probable that these municipalities would defer those construction activities which result in duplication of your companies' facilities for the 60-day period you suggest.

"It is my sincere belief that the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority cannot delegate responsibilities imposed upon it by Congress to any group of private citizens, however, distinguished and well qualified."

Yellow Chalk for School Blackboards Ousts White

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11 (AP)—Yellow chalk—not the conventional white—will hereafter dot school blackboards here.

After Superintendent Amos E. Kraybill mentioned in a routine report to the Board of Education on March 8 that regular physical examinations showed 10 to 31 pupils in one class had defective vision, the Board speculated what to do about it. Someone suggested a State law required school busses be painted yellow because of its visibility, so it was decided to try yellow chalk.

Saving Oregon Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—In an effort to organize societies, clubs, and individuals interested in wild life conservation into a permanent, unified agency, meetings are being held throughout Umatilla County by the county of the Oregon Wild Life Federation.

Imperial Rivalries in Arms Race

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of one of the combatant groups. It took part later in the struggle for the avowed purpose of protecting democracy. To prove its good faith, President Wilson demanded that the struggle end in a world league of nations, that would prevent any further catastrophic clashes of empires. Unfortunately, the full effect of the intercession was balked by the refusal of the United States Congress to join the League.

The League was accepted by a cross-section of nearly all countries, but it was not strong enough to break through the sense of fundamental rivalry that pervaded the thought of some of Europe's leaders. Britain's reluctance to allow it to move to check the invasion of Manchuria and Ethiopia was generally attributed to the preoccupation of Britain's dominating party and the British Government with the issue between the two empires, which was felt to be still unsettled. The very structure of the peace treaty had made not so much for peace and reconciliation within the League as for the placing of substantial obstruction in the path of Germany's future growth.

Since Mr. Chamberlain has indicated that it is a question of a straight issue between Britain and Germany—Italy, as the handling of the Ethiopian affair showed, has been considered rather as a potential ally and secondary to the main issue—the primary cause for all the rearmament appears then as the old underlying sense of a necessary struggle of empires, with other nations speculating on the part they may be called upon to play, while some of them, like Italy and Japan, see in the preoccupation of the two main figures a tempting opportunity to attend to their own ambitions.

Mr. Chamberlain's avowed purpose in the current talks between Foreign Ministers Von Ribbentrop and Viscount Halifax in London is to break the foreboding sense of struggle and come to terms. His father, Joseph Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary in 1899, made a very similar proposal. The Premier's task may be no more easy than that which his father proved unable to carry through. In view of the manifestly provocative provisions of the peace treaty, the German terms are likely to be high. But if a settlement can be effected without damage to the cause of democracy, then the prospects of a basis for permanent peace may brighten. If not, political circles in Britain see the likelihood of changes in Britain's political complexion that might work toward a more sincere attempt to put the League in working order.

America is already beginning to realize that her responsibility as leading sponsor of democracy is likely to become increasingly heavier. As the stronghold of a political faith that is professed by many millions in Britain, France, and all parts of the world, the question of some form of initiative toward intercession for a new basis of peace that shall end the clash of empires and establish security through collective effort looms more and more as this nation's ultimate mission.

Wallace; Years for Farm Aid

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Secretary Wallace said today it would take "many years" to restore destitute farm families—estimated at more than a million—to a self-supporting basis.

Testifying before the Senate Unemployment and Relief Committee Secretary Wallace said a "promising beginning" had been made toward helping these families regain stability through a rehabilitation program embracing relief grants, loans and technical guidance.

"We are fighting an economic disease which has been neglected for generations," the Secretary of Agriculture said. "We cannot hope to cure it overnight."

Secretary Wallace reported also that insufficient funds had been made available to assist all needy rural families. He said field officials of the Farm Security Administration, the agency directing the rehabilitation program, had reported that they personally knew of more than 360,000 families eligible for loans in addition to the more than 600,000 who have received aid.

Grants So Far

The amount of money made available for loans and grants so far this fiscal year, FSA officials said, was $73,433,000.

Secretary Wallace blamed "deep-rooted maladjustments in our rural economy" for the rural relief situation.

"The chief of these," he said, "were a prolonged period of ruinous farm prices, careless and unscientific tillage practices, unsound tenure systems, a heavy burden of debt, inadequate acreage, and a long-continued wastage of our farming capital by soil erosion."

Proposals that needy rural families be supported on a "direct dole" had been rejected, he said, because it "would have meant a heavy and permanent drain on the Federal Treasury, plus the gradual demoralization of a large part of our farm population."

The essence of the rehabilitation program, Secretary Wallace explained, consists in making small loans to needy farm families who cannot obtain credit from any other source, and accompanying these loans with training in farming practices to insure "the best possible use of the money."

May Be Measured

"The Government's success in helping such destitute families rehabilitate themselves may be measured by several simple yardsticks," he said. "From a financial point of view, the program has proved surprisingly sound. Although much of the $169,312,000 advanced under the rehabilitation program since 1934 will not fall due for four or five years, more than $45,000,000 already has been repaid."

Secretary Wallace said a survey of 230,000 families assisted showed they had increased their net assets—over and above all debts—$58,000,000, or approximately 42 per cent.

"Government lending, no matter how generous, could never have accomplished such results, if it had not been coupled with a careful system of supervision," he said, adding:

"Despite the fact that not one of our 600,000 borrowers was considered a safe commercial risk it has been conservatively estimated that approximately 80 per cent of the money advanced to them eventually will be returned to the Federal Treasury."

President Gives Congress Rein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The House passed the tax bill and sent it to the Senate today after declining to reinsert a special surtax on family-owned and closely-held corporations.

It refused also to go back and eliminate an undistributed profits tax, imposed a flat levy of 12½ per cent on capital gains, or kill an increase in the levy on hard liquor.

WASHINGTON, March 11—New Deal reform bills were at a heavy discount today.

In the long undercover struggle between the White House and Congress, a capitulation by the White House on certain important matters came this week. So far-reaching are some of these concessions, wrested by a balky legislature from an impulsive executive, as to indicate a definite break in recent policy, and a possible further yielding all down the line.

First of all was the tax bill, all ready for House passage today, with the proposed New Deal "reform" feature, a penalty surtax on family corporations, scrapped for good.

In the place of this tax, which would have raised an estimated $40,000,000 from between 300 to 600 big corporations, a "little man's tax" was substituted in the form of a consumers' impost on distilled spirits. The money from this new item, estimated to yield $35,000,000 annually, is to be eked out by an additional levy on pork products, so imposed as to form an additional tariff barrier, in fact if not in name.

In the second place, the full effect of the announcement by House Majority Leader Rayburn, after leaving the President, that the House would be ready to finish its work by April 15, began to sink in. Amplifying his statement, he said that meant passage of the naval bill and the four appropriation bills. Such a quick adjournment would mean elimination of most of the remaining New Deal "reform" proposals. Mr. Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Barkley have made it plain that anti-trust legislation is out for this session, and it is undecided whether Mr. Roosevelt will send up his promised message on the subject. If it comes, it will merely lay the basis for a study of the controversial issue.

There is a bare possibility that a wage-hour bill may yet come out of the House, and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, who discussed it with Mr. Roosevelt, said it would. But to pass quickly, and all the emphasis now seems to be on clearing the decks for adjournment, it must be a relatively mild measure far different from the earlier attempts.

Finally, and most recent of the New Deal retreats, was the Administration's own concession on the reorganization bill, introduced as an amendment by Senator James Alaskan salmon fisheries, which had the supicious earmarks of a filibuster. The amendment would limit the President's power to effect federal reorganization, and would strengthen Congressional supervision. Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, another Administration supporter, offered another amendment in like vein.

The Administration is thus following opposite tactics from the "no compromise" position assumed in the court reorganization fight. It Byrnes (D) of South Carolina. His action came in the midst of another prolonged speech by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York on is yielding to opponents. The concessions come in some cases even before opposition has crystalized. But even so the prospects for passage of the long-desired reorganization bill have become precarious.

Opportunities for filibusters increase conversely with the willingness of an Administration to permit adjournment. The net conclusion is that events have weakened the President's hold on Congress, and for the moment he is giving it a slack rein.

Before voting on the full tax bill the House confirmed its earlier tentative action in striking from the Administration measure a 20 per cent surtax on closely held corporations earning more than $75,000 a year.

The roll call showed the vote to be 233 to 153.

The next roll call was on the amendment of Representative Chester Thompson (D) of Illinois to increase the excise tax on imported pork and pork products by 6 cents a pound to 9¼ cents. Mr. Thompson alleged it would add $5,000,000 a year revenue. The amendment was upheld 201 to 182.

The tax, which is a tariff in all but name, runs counter to Secretary Hull's tariff reduction policies. He said at noon today it would prove disastrous for the corn and hog industry of America.

Philadelphia Speeds New Housing Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—Steps toward final approval of plans for four low-cost housing projects in Philadelphia are being rushed following a recent conference at Washington between Nathan Straus, Administrator of the Federal Housing Authority, and representatives of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

"There is every reason to believe," Philadelphians heard Mr. Straus declare, "that Philadelphia will be among the first cities to get its program under way. You have made great progress on all points and your program has my hearty approval. You are to be complimented."

The sites approved by Washington officials as presenting a "fine, well-balanced program" are estimated to cost $17,000,000, advanced by the Federal Government, plus $1,700,000 from the Board of City Trusts.

'Build America' Drive Launched in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—The national "Build America" campaign was launched in Philadelphia with the arrival, recently, of James G. Caffrey, Special Assistant of the Federal Housing Authority, who is interviewing leaders of capital and labor in an effort to obtain close co-operation in the new building drive.

"This is the first time labor, building material manufacturers and builders have been in the same corner fighting for the same goal," said Mr. Caffrey, who has already received promises from A. F. of L. leaders that no wage increases would be demanded during the drive.

Townsend Takes Contempt Case to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension advocate, appealed to the Supreme Court today in an effort to escape a 30-day jail sentence imposed for contempt of a special House of Representatives Committee investigating his plan to pay elderly persons $200 a month pensions.

Bethlehem's Role In Strike Related

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Francis C. Martin, Johnstown, Pa., banker, told Senate investigators today an official of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation volunteered a contribution of $25,000 to the Johnstown Citizens Committee during the "Little Steel" strike last June.

Mr. Martin, chairman of the citizens organization and President of the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce, said the offer was made by Sidney D. Evans, Personnel Manager for the Bethlehem plant at Johnstown.

Testifying before the Senate Liberties Committee, Mr. Martin described a meeting of the Executive Committee of the citizens organization, held on June 16, five days after the Bethlehem strike began.

"Mr. Evans told us that in view of the large real estate and property holdings of the Bethlehem company, the company wanted to do its share toward maintaining law and order and would contribute $25,000 for that purpose."

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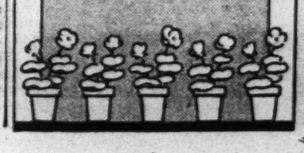


Strain on Rome-Berlin Axis Seen From Events in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 11—Despite official Fascist assurances that solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis has not been affected by developments in Austria, observers here are convinced that it is undergoing a great strain and is likely to crack if Austrian independence is openly threatened by Reichsführer Hitler.

The contrast in reactions from events in Austria offers abundant evidence of the wide divergence between the two Fascist dictators on the future of Austria. Now the danger of conflict with Britain in the Mediterranean seems to have disappeared, Signor Mussolini appears once again determined to back more firmly the Austrian Chancellor in his stand for political independence. There is every reason to believe that it was on the Duce's personal advice that Dr. Schuschnigg took his momentous decision to attempt to stem the invading influence of the National Socialist Party in Austria.

Everything, in fact, points to a revision of Italian policy toward the problem of Central Europe. Italy is eager to abandon the role of passive observer that it assumed when its relations with Britain and France were strained, and it wants once again to assert its influence in Central Europe as it did so successfully before the Ethiopian War.

In this respect, the visit to Rome of Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, has been of extreme importance. According to trustworthy information, the result of this visit has been an understanding whereby Italy and Poland, two great powers which are doubly interested in all European questions, will in the future act in concert if the status quo in the center of Europe is menaced by third parties. The two countries have agreed to urge moderation to Germany and to point out that German penetration in the center of Europe would not be consistent with a friendship that links Rome and Warsaw to Berlin.

Italy is believed to have promised that in the event of negotiations being undertaken for a pact between the four great western European powers, Poland would also be invited to participate.

Berlin Charges 'Betrayal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 11—The proposal for Sunday's Austrian plebiscite which this morning's press had interpreted as an "illegal tragicomedy" this afternoon becomes a "betrayal of German understanding," and Third Reich exasperation at Chancellor Schuschnigg's action is evident from every item of Austrian news and accompanying comment.

Such exasperation also has been followed by action on the part of the authorities here, it is reliably affirmed this afternoon in the form of important strengthening of the Munich garrison and of posts along the Austro-German frontier toward Salzburg.

Opinion is divided whether this new German action is to be taken seriously as a threat of war unless Austria changes its attitude. That is, unless it "appreciates the benefits of harmonious co-operation with its brother state as begun in the Berchtesgaden conversations," as one paper describes it. Or is this action merely a show of strength which it is hoped will be sufficient to "bring Austria to its senses"?

"Hasty, peculiar and not calculated to indicate true opinion in Austria" are among the descriptions of the plebiscite in the official press which one reads here this morning.

It is rather remarkable to find such expressions of opinion in the Third Reich's press. For Germany protested the similar terms in which the world's democratic press described earlier elections and plebiscites in this country. One thing appears clear from information to hand, namely, that the Third Reich expected Chancellor Schuschnigg would have a large majority, and its present tactics are concentration upon condemning the plebiscite as illegal and ridiculous and waiting for a time when this popular decision can be reversed in National Socialism's favor. Dr. Schuschnigg's stand, moreover, is suspected in Berlin of being strengthened by the influence of Premier Mussolini and the Vatican.

Sunday's plebiscite was roundly condemned as illegal since it was not decreed by President Miklas and was arranged without consultation with the Cabinet. The plebiscite, it is declared further, is a personal affair of Chancellor Schuschnigg concerning which Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Minister of Interior, knew nothing, even though he represents Austrian National Socialist interests in the Cabinet.

Dr. Schuschnigg's decision, it is declared, is "astounding," coming less than one month after the Chancellor's conversations with Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden. This plebiscite, it is further maintained, cannot be termed free in any sense, since those refusing to vote Yes on Sunday will later, the Reich charges, be blacklisted and penalized.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

on Mediterranean fleets, and a standstill agreement of fortifications in the Mediterranean Islands.

This last item involves retention of existing fortifications in Malta on the British side and in Pantelleria, Rhodes and Leros on the Italian side. It would preclude development of an air and naval base on Cyprus which often has been discussed in British circles, but so far without any action being taken beyond deepening the harbor of Famagusta.

Recognition Under the League

Others items in Lord Perth's portfolio are stated to be recognition by Britain of the Italian Empire, after approval by the League of Nations of this step, together with delineation of the frontiers between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland. The question of a loan would not be raised from the British side. Indeed it is thought not to be practical politics, though credits for Italy under the Trade Facilities Act would be considered.

Despite many protestations from Rome that Italy really wants an agreement with Britain, the feeling in Downing Street is not particularly hopeful. One of the reasons is the slow progress being made in the International Non-Intervention Committee despite the compromise offered by the French but not accepted by Italy as regards the moment when the land frontier control should be reimposed.

Planes Going to Franco

Italian infantry appears to be participating in Gen. Francisco Franco's latest offensive, and there is not the slightest doubt in Downing Street's opinion that a large number of new German and Italian airplanes, tanks, and artillery are being employed.

Another point which is intimately bound up with the Anglo-Italian negotiations is the Austrian situation. The view taken here is that the directing hand in the plebiscite plans was Premier Mussolini's in conjunction with the Vatican.

The question still remains, however, whether the strain on the Berlin-Rome axis is going to be such that Signor Mussolini will be forced to come to terms with Britain or whether the two dictators will decide not to allow recent events to stand in the way of continued co-operation in other directions.

Court Upholds Ruling In Ford Labor Case

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)—The right of the Dearborn Safety Commission to forbid by ordinance the distribution of handbills at the gates of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant was upheld yesterday, in an opinion handed down by Municipal Judge Lila M. Neuenfelt.

The court denied a motion made by Larry S. Davidow, attorney for the United Automobile Workers of America, to dismiss the case against Edward G. Lyons, a U. A. W. A. shop steward. Mr. Davidow had contended that the ordinance had been passed as an emergency measure, and that a continued emergency cannot exist.

Democratic Fund Out of the Red

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee told Congress today how it wiped out all its debts.

A report filed with the Clerk of the House showed its income since the first of the year was $313,972, while disbursements totaled $306,674.

Commenting on the Party's financial position yesterday, Chairman James A. Farley said it was perhaps the first time in the history of American politics that a political party was "out of the red" the year after a national campaign.

The report showed the Committee's cash receipts from the 1938 Jackson Day dinners amounted to $282,982. Mr. Farley said the total from these dinners, including pledges, was about $427,000 and said it was "thanks to the success" of the dinners that the party was entirely out of debt.

The Committee reported it had liquidated loans amounting to $182,876. These included $110,000 from the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York; $25,000 from Walter A. Jones of Pittsburgh; $16,786 from Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain; $25,000 from the United Mine Workers; $2,000 from the Democratic Digest, and $4,000 from L. W. Robert, Jr.

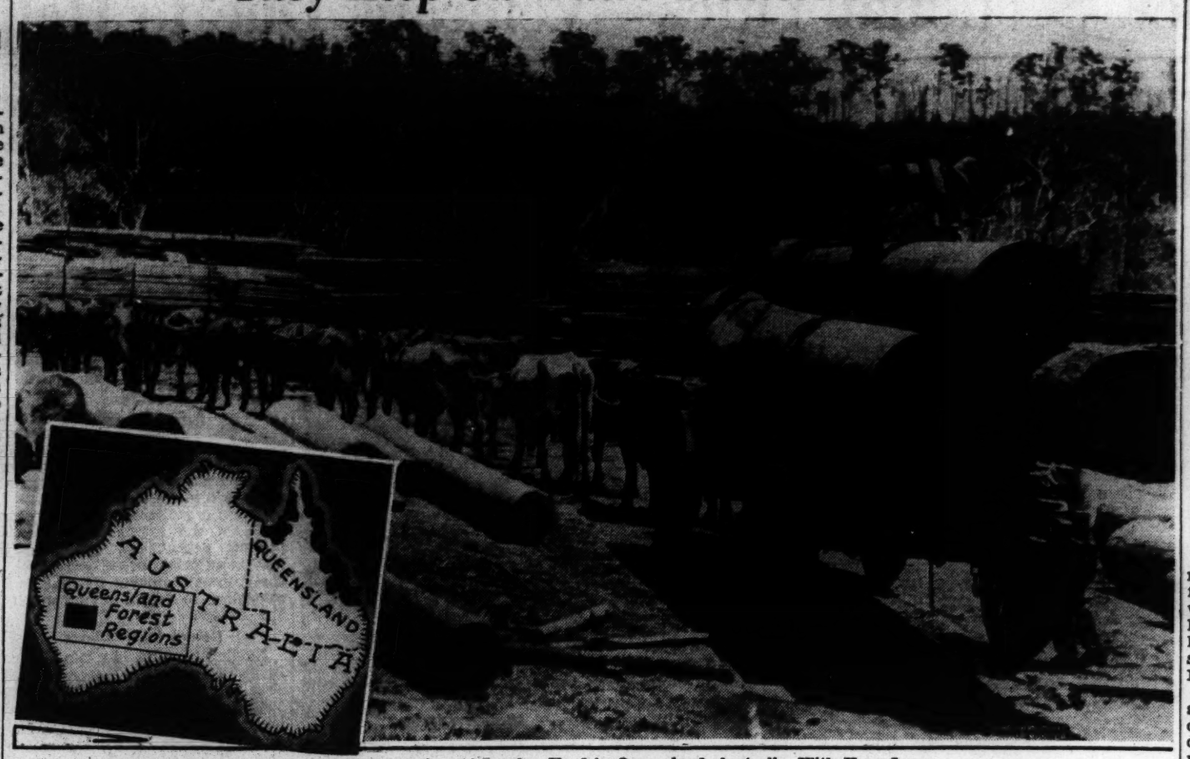
The principal individual contributors listed were Walter P. Murphy of Chicago, $5,000; Joseph P. Kennedy, $5,000; Richard J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., $5,000, and Robert B. Meyer of New York, $5,000.

Garment Workers Granted Union Shop Agreement

NEWARK, N. J., March 11 (AP)—More than 2,500 garment workers, mostly girls, ratified an agreement with the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors' Association yesterday under which they received a $1 weekly wage increase, a union shop, and prohibition of home work.

They were members of Local 220 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (C. I. O.) and the agreement superseded one reached at the conclusion of a general strike in the washable cotton dress industry three years ago.

They Keep On Where Tractors Falter



Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Artist — Train of Bullocks Arrives at Lumber Yard in Queensland, Australia, With Huge Logs

Bullocks Still Hauling Logs In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland—Great chutes, tractors and all the devices of this complicated machine age may be applied to logging in other lands, but Australia remains faithful to the bullock cart.

The creaking, heavily laden, broad-tired wagon, drawn by its long string of bullocks, is the one persistent pattern of the Australian logging camps. Sometimes even the wagon disappears, but the bullocks never. They plod along patiently and are at their best when hauling logs from difficult places. Twenty-two of them usually go to make a train, plodding along in long procession, yoked in pairs.

Survival of the bullock-team in these parts is due to two things—climate and roads. These animals can work after a torrential downpour has made roads impassable to automobiles and they can operate over the rough tracks cut through dense scrub which lead to the forest giants of northern Queensland. Stumps of saplings a foot high stand in the middle of these tracks, vines loop overhead, tangled undergrowth has been cut and thrown to one side. Stinging trees are too close for comfort, and small streams with boggy banks and habits of sudden floods add to the difficulties of travel.

On tracks like these the most tank-like of tractors would fail. But through bush and water and mud go the bullock teams, ready for everything. The tropic rains must last for weeks to pen them in their stalls.

To load the wagon, "skids" are laid against it up which the logs are hauled onto the vehicle. When lumber must be hauled from inaccessible places a block and tackle is used, being rigged high in a tree, and having the bullocks hooked on the rope. As they move slowly downhill the log, resting on a little forked sled shod with iron, plows its way up the steep. Great trees are handled this way.

Austria Halts Election Under Berlin Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

peace and work. Besides, Dr. Jury adds, it will be fraudulent because it cannot be supervised by National Socialists.

3. The agreement of Berchtesgaden for equal rights for National Socialists has not yet been carried out. Too few National Socialists have been admitted to the Provincial Diets, the Fatherland Front, and other State institutions. The work of peace guaranteed at Berchtesgaden and the securing of bread for Austria's unemployed by economic plans under way in co-operation with Germany is being disturbed by the plebiscite with its terrorizing methods. The plebiscite, Dr. Jury concludes, conjures up danger of internal troubles and changes in foreign policy.

Postponement of the plebiscite completely altered the situation of the past 24 hours in which the state organizations were being vigorously rallied to the support of Chancellor Schuschnigg. Youth groups, the state trade unions, organized peasants, artisans, and many other institutions were appealing to the people to vote for Chancellor Schuschnigg and Austria. The Protestant Superintendent had also instructed pastors and church attendants to vote for Chancellor Schuschnigg.

The efforts of Dr. Schuschnigg to win the workers to his cause did not prove so successful, despite extended conferences. It was the belief of many former Socialist leaders that Dr. Schuschnigg could not commit himself too far as he would be answerable to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini if he "made any deal with the Reds."

Meanwhile, tumultuous demonstrations made clear that National Socialists would not content themselves with passive resistance.

Large numbers of National Socialists gathered in Graz and during the whole of last evening dominated the streets. In Innsbruck the police allowed no street demonstrations either for or against the Government.

In Vienna from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until midnight the inner city was completely filled with crowds, slowly passing up and down the boulevards, shouting for Hitler and for Schuschnigg. There were as many Government supporters as National Socialists.

Many of Dr. Schuschnigg's supporters had been brought in from the suburbs and the Provinces and many of the National Socialists were paid for demonstrating. One side cried, "Heil, Victory," "Heil, Hitler," and "Out with the Jews." The other side shouted, "Heil, Schuschnigg," "Heil, Front," and "Down With Hitler."

Police Prevented Clashes

Thousands of police were on duty and handled the demonstrators gently. They tried to keep the Schuschniggites from passing along the same sidewalks as the Hitlerites, and in most cases prevented clashes. There was very little violence, hardly and property was destroyed, and there were not many arrests. Communists marched in multitudes through the streets of Vienna last night wearing red symbols and shouting the Austrian Marxist salute, "Freedom," or crying "We Communists are for Schuschnigg."

This morning Chancellor Schuschnigg called up 100,000 reserve soldiers who have served at least 10 months to help preserve order Sunday. These are the first Austrian youths to be trained since Austria denounced the military clauses of the Treaty of St. Germain. This step, as well as the fact that the military have intervened to preserve order in Linz, shows that the Chancellor intends to use the Army freely during the next few days. The chief cities in the country have been placed under greatly re-enforced police or military control.

France Watches Austrian Crisis In Deep Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 11—Count Johannes von Welczek, German Ambassador at Paris, today conferred with the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, on the strained situation in Central Europe which has completely overshadowed France's governmental crisis.

Before going to the Quai d'Orsay to see M. Delbos, Count von Welczek called on Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, who is continuing his efforts to form a new French Cabinet. This visit gave rise to reports that the German Ambassador had been sent by Reichsführer Hitler to France's "Premier-apparent" to discuss the Austrian affair and that M. Blum told him he would have to talk with M. Delbos. This was denied, however, both by Count von Welczek and M. Delbos. The visit was explained as a "purely personal one."

Troop Movements Reported

At all events the situation in Austria is considered "extremely serious" by the French Government. Officials say they have received definite confirmation of important troop movements in Germany near the Austrian frontier.

Despite this admitted tension, Government circles profess confidence that there will be no grave complications.

The French press is almost unanimous in emphasizing the necessity of constituting a strong French Government as quickly as possible so that France can once more take its place as a stabilizing factor and restraining influence in Europe.

Negotiations between M. Blum and Radical Socialist leaders continue today over the question whether the latter would enter a Cabinet including Communists. The Communists demand a "Popular Front Government pledged to apply to the whole Popular Front program."

Costly Reforms Opposed

The Radical Socialists protest that France's financial and economic difficulties, as well as the European situation, make it impossible to go ahead at present with costly social reforms. They are asking M. Blum for assurances that there will be no exchange control and no abandonment of the non-intervention policy in Spain—both of which are measures advocated by the Communists and many Socialists.

To these M. Blum has replied that he intends to apply the policy of the Popular Front program, but that he is only willing to discuss the details of when and how to apply it after a Cabinet has been formed.

Constitution of the Blum Government, including Communists, thus remains highly problematical.

Fascist Party and State Dovetail in Italian Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 11 (AP) — The Fascist Grand Council studied International problems and approved a report by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano at a four-hour session which ended early today.

A communiqué issued at the close of the Council's opening spring session failed to disclose the nature of Count Ciano's report, merely describing it as "an ample report on the international situation."

The Council also considered a report on the new Fascist Parliament which will replace the Chamber of Deputies, but no decision was announced. The Council will meet again Friday.

Prior to the session, some sources had said full discussion of foreign relations, although first on the agenda, would be deferred for the time being to permit development of discussions with Great Britain.

ROME—The Fascist regime, deeply rooted in Italy, derives its main force from the Fascist National Party which was founded in 1919 by Signor Mussolini. From a handful of followers, it has gradually extended its sway over virtually every aspect of Italian life.

The strength of the Fascist Party and of its dependent organizations on the first day of the sixteenth year of the "Fascist Era" (Oct. 29, 1937) was shown in the following figures: Fascist Combatant Groups (the Fascist Party proper), 2,152,240; Combatant Groups of Young Fascists, 1,162,363; Fascist University Groups, 82,004; Female Fascist Groups, 737,422; Groups of Young Fascists, 256,085; Rural Women, 895,514; Youth of the Lictor's Emblem, 6,122,535.

The existence of such an organized force, strictly disciplined, justifies the claim of the Fascist leaders that the Fascist Party represents the whole Italian nation. Membership of the Party, however, is severely restricted for political reasons.

Dovetails Into State

The Fascist Party has gradually dovetailed into the affairs of the Italian State to such an extent as to give rise to the belief that its existence as a separate entity had become unnecessary. Rumors of the possible abolition of the Fascist Party and of its complete absorption by the State were to be heard some time ago. But this is just as improbable as for the Government to be fully supplanted by the Party organization itself. Indeed, the Fascist Party, far from showing signs of imminent absorption by the State, has recently grown increasingly stronger and has taken upon itself new tasks, such, for example, as the control of prices (now, however, in the hands of the Central Corporative Committee) and, particularly, the complete control of all the associations for the Fascist training of the young.

This last represents a departure of outstanding importance. The "Opera Nazionale Balilla," that is, the group responsible for training all Fascist youth up to 18 years of age, which up to a short time ago was self-governing, has now been made an integral part of the Party which thereby becomes responsible for the young generations of Italians, and indirectly for the continuity of the Fascist regime.

The O. N. B., on its absorption by the Fascist Party, to which has also been entrusted the pre-military training of the nation, has lost its title and been merged with the Italian Youth of the Lictor's Emblem.

Officially Recognized

Apart from this recent innovation, the National Fascist Party may be considered in a degree as an institution of the State. Its Secretary has the rank and title of a Cabinet Minister. The Party itself was defined by Signor Mussolini as a "civil militia at the service of the nation."

The Party is formed by the Fascist Combatant Groups, which are organized in each province by the Federation of Combatant Groups. At the head of the Party are two organs, one, the Directorate, consisting of 12 members, which is appointed by the Fascist Grand Council, and the other, the Party Secretary, who depends immediately on the Duce, and is appointed and dismissed from his office by the King upon the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Party Secretary confers daily with the Duce.

On the instructions received from the Dictator the Party Secretary issues orders for the activities to be pursued by the dependent bodies under his charge. Foremost among these is the "National Council" of the Party, composed of all the Federal Secretaries, who in turn are appointed by the Party Secretary. Special tasks are entrusted to the Disciplinary Courts attached to the Directorate of the Party and to the Provincial Disciplinary Commissions attached to the Federations.

Party Oath

Citizens who possess the requisite moral and political qualifications may belong to the Party. On joining the Party, Fascists take the following oath of allegiance. "I swear to execute without discussion the orders of the Duce and to serve with all my strength and if necessary also with my blood the cause of the Fascist Revolution."

From the Party derive: the Combatant Groups of Young Fascists; the Italian Youth of the Lictor's Emblem; the Female Fascist Groups; the Fascist University Groups; the Associations of Public Servants; the sporting associations; the associations of the Families of the Fallen in the War and in the Revolution; the "After-Work" associations; the the National Union of Reserve Officers.

The building-up of the Party as a rule takes place through the so-called Fascist Levy, which is the passage of the Balillas into the ranks of the Avanguardisti, and of the latter into those of the Young Fascists, who afterwards pass into the Party proper and the Militia. At more or less long intervals the Party also opens its ranks to new members.

Directs Public Relief

The Fascist Party has so far been directly responsible for the organization of public relief, especially during the winter, distributing money, foodstuffs, meals to the poor and to schoolchildren, clothing, fuel, and so on. Other social activities include New Year gifts to poor children, the provision of shelters for the homeless, and the care of Italian mothers who have temporarily returned to Italy so that their children may be born under the Italian flag. With the object of co-ordinating all these relief activities in Italy, there has now been set up in every commune of the kingdom the "Communal Relief Board," which is managed by a committee, composed of representatives of the Combatant Fascist Groups, the Female Fascist Groups and the representatives of the Trade Union Associations. The Party also continues to organize and direct the sea and mountain camps for the physical and moral education of the child, and a Federal Office of Climatic Camps has been established for this purpose at each of the Federations.

Vienna Congresses—1938 Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Since the memorable year 1815 when the "Vienna Congress" saw Europe's emperors, kings, and reigning princes assembled in a brilliant setting, this City, a geographical, cultural, and political center, has maintained its reputation as a congress City.

Among this year's meetings—about twenty-four—the Electric Power World Congress scheduled for the end of August is of special importance. For the first time in this Country a Translator-Robot is to enable the listening members to hear the lectures in their respective mother tongues. Even while the lecturer is speaking, say in English, the listener is being given the Italian or French version. All he has to do is to press the French or Italian button of his polyglot robot box—and his head phones will talk to him in the desired language.

Clothes makers, insurance experts, publicity managers, chefs de cuisine, museum directors, film people, women's leaguers, photographers, athletes, town cleaning engineers—they all will be given, in addition to Austrian hospitality and pleasure programs, a congressional forum to report their various experiences, exchange their opinions, and consult on co-operative and progressive measures.

Other features are to include the International Congress against Unfair Competition; an exhibition in the National Library—"Austria's History and Culture"; the International Competition for Singing, Violin, and Wind Instruments, from June 1-19, concurrently with the Festival Weeks, and a conference of the International Society for the Revival of Sacred Music.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

not paying the same amount, continued the President, and when you try to rectify the situation by tax revision, should your proposals be called punitive in headlines and newspaper leads? "Punitive" is the very last word that should be applied to this equalizing effort, said Mr. Roosevelt. The objective was a restoration of equality of taxation upon people making the same profits.

These inequalities, he said, arise from the different methods of taxation—corporation, partnership, individual." And the President concluded by saying that he might go into the specific matter of inequalities further a little later, and cite some concrete cases.

From this final touch, it was inferred that the President may make an effort—at least, before the forum of public opinion—to justify the tax program drawn up so carefully by the Treasury experts. But there was no clear indication whether he would make an aggressive campaign, or would simply issue a defensive explanation of his own position.

Similarly, on the reorganization bill, a reporter at the press conference asked Mr. Roosevelt if he had receded from his support of that measure. The President, instead of indignantly denying that there had been any change in his position—as he would have done at this type of question in earlier days—launched into reminiscence. He pointed out that his participation in the reorganization movement started with an interdepartmental committee report in 1913, which recognized the need of changes. Every President, Democrat or Republican, since that time had seen the need and advocated reorganization, Mr. Roosevelt continued.

Repeating that he was very much in favor of reorganization in general, the President said he hoped the bill would be passed this year, and that the country would not have to wait another 25 years before action.

A little later, asked why Senators and Representatives who continually claim there are too many governmental bureaus in Washington should oppose a bill that proposes to end some of them, Mr. Roosevelt simply declared that was one of the mysteries of Washington.

In short, therefore, apart from his tax remarks and promise to follow-up with a further statement, the President today was in a mood of philosophical acceptance of the buffets he seems to be receiving on Capitol Hill.

Downing Street's Name

Downing Street, residence of the British Prime Ministers, was named for Sir George Downing, a seventeenth century Secretary of the Treasury.

Franco Captures Belchite

BELCHITE, Spain, March 11 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's rebel infantry marched into this Aragon town yesterday on the heels of a day-long bombardment which forced Government troops to retreat to the east.

Capture of this stategic position marked a 17-mile advance in two days for Insurgent troops commanded by Gen. Juan Yague.

To the south, Insurgents pushed their big spring offensive along a wide front, extending from Belchite toward Teruel.

They have amassed their largest concentration of infantry, cavalry, and aviation in the entire civil war for this offensive. Object of the Aragon drive is understood to be to split the Government-held seaboard between Valencia and Barcelona, possibly striking the decisive blow of the war.

Belchite itself is approximately 125 miles from Spain's eastern coast, and 130 miles west of Barcelona.

Gen. Miguel Aranda's right wing insurgent army reached the Utrillas mines, south of Montalban, which supply much of Catalonia's coal.

HENDAYE, France, at the Spanish Frontier, March 11 (AP)—With Belchite lost, the Government's Aragon army moved up to meet the Insurgents' great offensive today.

Military advices said the Government forces had been withdrawing steadily before the three-day-old thrust.

The main body of Government troops retreated to the plateau of El Saso, just east of Belchite.

Government reserves moved forward along the Valencia-Zaragoza highway between Alcaniz and Hijar, taking positions around Hijar, 17 miles southeast of Belchite.

Insurgent forces also converged on Hijar, where an engagement was expected.

Advices from Madrid said the Government already was attempting to put the brakes on the Insurgent push. They said counter attacks had resulted in the capture of a "great number" of Italians. Italian divisions, it was said, were taking an integral part in the attack.

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Swimmers Seek New Sectional Titles—Veterans Due to Help Sox—H-Y Meets

N. E. Colleges In Title Meet Over Week End

Amherst College will officially dedicate its new Alumni Pool, today and tomorrow, when it is host to swimmers from most of New England's smaller colleges, assembled to battle for the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association's team trophy and to decide who shall be proclaimed individual champions in the 10 events open for contest.

Brown University swimmers, pennant winners for the last five years, will be there ready and willing to make it six straight. Strenuously questioning the Bruins' ability to do so will be men of Williams, on from Williamstown with a perfect score card in dual meet competition, bent on donning again the laurels they have not worn since 1932.

In the 50 yard sprint "Bud" White, Bowdoin ace and last year's winner, is unquestionably the favorite. During the season White has been undefeated in both the 50 and 100 and has established new New England records in both events. Pushed by Creede of Williams, his closest rival, he will be out to lower his own record of 23.6 seconds in this race. Garton, Amherst, has also been a consistent winner in the 50 and should show in the finals.

White is also "given the nod" in the 100-yard freestyle. Creede, Rawstrom of Springfield and Davis of Wesleyan have all been timed at about this figure.

Another Record Due

Another record almost certain to go by the boards is the 2:17.2 mark set by "Don" Davis of Wesleyan in the 220-yard freestyle. Davis, Soltysiak of Brown and Rawstrom of Springfield will go into this race on an even footing.

There is less doubt about the 440 yard free style. Rawstrom, Springfield's schoolboy champion from New Jersey, is a heavy favorite to defeat Rowe of Williams in subrecord time.

Soltysiak, who came to Brown from the strong Olneyville Boys Club swimming group, would have things all his own way in 200-yard breaststroke should he choose to enter. The other leading contestants, include Evans of Worcester Tech, Captain Kothe of Amherst, and Pettet, a newcomer from Wesleyan. Evans has made the best time but was defeated in dual competition by both Pettet and Kothe.

Rounds Favored

The backstroke field is close but not brilliant. Capt. Dean Rounds of Massachusetts State turned in the season's best performance with a clocking of 1:45 in a dual meet at Coast Guard Academy, but he will be pushed hard in the title race by Bensen of Williams, Wright of Amherst, and Wilcox of Brown.

Inasmuch as the 300-yard individual medley is swum only at the championships, there are no performances on which to predict the probable winner of this race. Soltysiak of Brown is a versatile swimmer, holding A. A. U. championships in both breaststroke and free-style events. His own coach, E. L. Barry, says he can win the medley in record time. Evans of Worcester Tech and Kothe and Wright of Amherst are other capable all-around performers who may be expected to win points in this event.

Entered in the dives are several fine competitors any one of whom is capable of winning. These include Noonan of Springfield, Coffin and Stetson of Williams, Salmiera of Massachusetts State and Dean of Brown.

The relays are usually the center of interest on the two-day program. The result of these may well determine the winner of the meet. In the medley relay Brown has great strength, but Wesleyan, Amherst, and Connecticut State present well-balanced and speedy teams.

Climaxing the meet will be the 400-yard freestyle relay. This event, pronounced the best in swimming competition by spectators and swimmers alike, may well prove to be the fastest race ever swum in New England Intercollegiate circles. The Williams team, composed of four former schoolboy champions who won the special freshman relay race last year, has broken all existing record during the season. The Brown, Amherst, and Bowdoin teams are likewise capable of record or near-record time.

First Informal Workout of Harvard Oarsmen for 1938

By a Staff Photographer

Stroked by Jim Chace, the Varsity Crew Tested the Charles River for a Trial Spin Yesterday Under the Supervision of Tom Bolles. Seated Behind Chace Are John Clark, Doug Erickson, Robinson Stevens, Bill Rowe, Dud Talbot, Chandler Hovey, and Henry Locke. Joe Elcock Is in the Coxswain Seat

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham won one-mile run at Toronto Maple Leaf games in 4m. 18.2s.

Three Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby predicted Babe Ruth may break his home-run record in National League.

Five Years Ago

Yale won Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship, and Tulsa's Diamond Oilers won National A. A. U. title.

Double Attempt Of Cunningham Rated Too Much

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, the master miler, will close his greatest Metropolitan indoor season Saturday night in the Knights of Columbus games with a try at one of the most difficult of track "doubles."

Glenn will run in the Columbian mile, which he has won five times, and then return to the Madison Square Garden track for the Casey 600, a race which yearly boasts as much class as the classic mile. It is a terrific undertaking and very few believe he can win both races.

There isn't much doubt about the mile. Glenn has won 11 miles this season and turned in a 4:04.4 mile at Dartmouth. No one in the field, which includes Archie San Romani, Gene Venzke, and Pete Bradley, Princeton's I. C. 4-A mile winner, has extended him.

But the 600 is a horse of a different wagon.

Track followers have dug down in the records to find that the fabled Nurmi tried to step out of his distance once and was beaten by Alan Helffrich, of Penn State, at the half mile. And Nurmi ran only one race that day.

Cunningham frequently has turned in creditable times for the quarter in relays and for two years held the world outdoor record at 1,000 yards. He is almost as good at the half as he is at the mile. But, to repeat, 600 yards is something else.

Glenn faces one of the best fields in the race's history. Chief opponent is Jimmy Herbert, the New York University Negro who, although beaten in the I. C. 4-A 600, is the season's top man at the distance. Herbert claims that a strenuous program, which included two relay appearances, was what beat him in the college games. He will get a chance to prove it Saturday night, for the Casey is his only race.

Howie Borck of Manhattan, who trimmed Herbert by eight yards, is another starter. So is Wes Wallace of Fordham, who also holds a decision over Herbert. Doug Raymond of Boston University is the fifth entry and the "unknown."

Cunningham's greatest liability, track followers believe, will be lack of a kick in the final lap. If he can set a fast enough early pace he may run the field out. If he doesn't, not even Cunningham can master a kick fast enough to beat quartermilers of Herbert's and Raymond's ability.

Purple Netters to Travel

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 11 (AP)—A squad of eight Williams College tennis players will play three matches during a spring vacation southern trip, it was announced yesterday. Capt. Al Jarvis will lead the Purple against Duke, March 28, against North Carolina, March 29, and against Virginia, March 31.

Big Ten Hockey

Michigan 4, Illinois 1.

Southern Pick-Ups

Casey Stengel's Infield

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 11—With young Joe Walsh waved out of the Boston Bees' infield picture by a knee injury that may bench him for the entire season, Manager Casey Stengel's proposed plan to shift Tony Cuccinello from second base to third and Rabbit Warstler from shortstop to second, is tossed into the Manatee River. Had the Brookline shortstop been able to shake off his misfortune the scheme might have worked to advantage, but Joe is apparently the only other infielder exclusive of Warstler who can cover the shortstop territory. So the Rabbit remains at his old stand.

Walsh's sudden disappointing failure, although regretted by those who have the interests of the Bees at heart, automatically settles three fourths of Stengel's infield. Elbie Fletcher will start the 1938 National League season at first base, Tony Cuccinello at second and Warstler at short. The battle for third base is still waging.

Varying Success

Last year Bill BcKechnie had Debs Garms, Gilly English and Eddie Mayo playing third at various stages of the championship race, with varying success. Garms, an outfielder, hustled when brought into the infield, but was not a dependable defender. English can hit, but like Garms is not consistent on the defense. Mayo's weakness at the bat kept him from playing regularly.

Here at Bradenton, a new man has arrived to make his bid. Along with Garms, English and Mayo is Bob Kahle, a six footer from Indianapolis, who brings to camp a flattering minor-league reputation and a .306 batting average in the American Association. Harl Maggert is also a possibility, but Stengel suspects that the Asheville rookie is better suited to the outfield and will give him a chance to develop in that territory.

Should Bob Kahle satisfy Stengel at shortstop, Casey could shift back to his original plan of transplanting both Cuccinello and Warstler. Or if the Indianapolis youngster went at second, Tony could still go to third.

Will Be Heard From Later

Walsh tried hard to fight down his handicap. Perhaps he tried too hard that first day at the Fair Grounds. However, unless unexpected developments change the situation, the Brookline boy must remain on the sidelines for an indefinite period. But he proved his has the foundation of a star big leaguer and will be heard from later.

Frank Gabler, the talkative pitcher who joined the Bees by way of the Giants, is ready for a comeback. A knee injury halted him in 1937, but he looked to be a coming hurler the previous year at the Polo Grounds.

Hit by a line drive several seasons back, at Kansas City, Gabler still has a tendency to be bat shy on the mound.

The opposition almost bunted Gabler out of the league last season. His knee was a tremendous handicap.

Ralph McLeod, the young outfielder from Quincy, Mass., will be retained by the Bees at one of their minor-league farms. Although not a long hitter, "Mac" gets on base often enough to class as an ideal leadoff man.

Last season with Class D McKeesport, Pa., club, McLeod batted .325 and later graduated to Columbia where he finished with a .312 figure. He accepted 85 bases on balls through the campaign.

It has been exactly a dozen years since the Cincinnati Reds, now managed by Bill McKechnie, finished in the first division of the National League.

Bill Terry names the Cardinals as his most serious threat in the '38 pennant race.

When Dizzy Dean signed a Cardinal contract he agreed to obey Manager Frankie Frisch—or else.

Hockey Dribbles

Bruins are a point nearer to clinching first place in the National Hockey League American Division standing today. With three games to play as against four for Rangers, the Bruins still need four more points for security against the possibility of Rangers winning their remaining four games.

Sunday night the Bruins and Rangers meet in New York and the result of that game can settle the issue. If the Bruins win, the race will be over because the Rangers would face a seven-point deficit with only three games to play. Mathematically there are chances for the Rangers, but hockey fans are conceding honors to the Bruins.

The Americans pulled into a tie with Canadiens for second place in the Canadian group by holding the Bruins even 2-2 in overtime at New York, last night. Canadiens faltered against Chicago, losing, 4 to 1. That victory for Chicago went a long way toward eliminating the Stanley Cup champions, Detroit. The Red Wings were beaten by Maroons, 3-2.

Art Ross has taken his Bruins to West Point where they will play an intra-squad game for the benefit of their hosts . . . With Roy Goldsworthy back in action, the team is at full strength again . . . Conn Smythe says he knows two or three Ranger forwards who become adept backcheckers the minute Shore takes the ice for Boston . . . He also agrees that Amerks may be the club to provide play-off upsets.

W. M.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard's varsity hockey squad has one more official duty before packing away uniforms. The Crimson will elect their captain for next season and pose for a group photograph. This will climax a season which has seen Harvard lose possession of its Quadrangular League title and drop the Yale series. Last night the Eli beat the Crimson, 2 to 1, after winning here last Saturday night, 3 to 2. In the first game played at New Haven, Harvard won, 5 to 4.

While there are several members of the Harvard squad eligible for next year's captaincy including Joe Patrick, Austie Harding, and Win Jameson it is almost a foregone conclusion that Harding will receive the honor. He has been one of Harvard's outstanding players for two years, particularly during the present campaign despite the fact the Crimson had one of its poorest seasons in History.

The Boston Olympics will face the strong Concordia six of the Montreal Senior group, Saturday night, without the services of its regular goaler, Tom Moon. Ted Frazier of Stoneham has been called in by Coach Hago Harrington to fill the gap. Harrington also reported that Jack Costello will be back for action.

Harvard's undefeated swimming team leaves tomorrow morning for its annual meet with Yale. The Crimson enters this meet with a record of 23-straight victories gathered over a stretch of two years. Harvard last was defeated by Yale at New Haven in 1936. If the Crimson swimmers can win tomorrow night they will be doing something a Harvard tank team never has done at New Haven. A victory for Harvard also means the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship for a second straight year.

The New England A. A. U. hockey championship has been scheduled for March 19 at the Providence (R. I.) Auditorium. All teams registered with the N. E. A. A. U. will be eligible and applications to them were in the mail today, according to an announcement by James E. Darke, president of the Intercity Amateur Hockey League.

The Board of Directors of Athletics at Tufts College have awarded 38 Jumbo athletes varsity letters for participation in winter sports. Participants in basketball, wrestling, and indoor track received the awards. Along with the varsity awards, 28 freshman received their numerals.

M. I. T.'s annual basketball tournament started off with a whirl of excitement yesterday as favored teams fell before inspired fives. The big upset was the defeat of Lynn English by Quincy. The South Shore quintet toppled the mighty Lynn team, 14 to 13. The defending champions, Lowell, also felt the sting of defeat by a whipping from Rindge Tech, 26 to 13. The semifinals will be played tonight, and the final tomorrow night.

New England's open badminton championship began today at the University Club with Ted Pollock of Toronto given the No. 1 foreign seeding in the men's singles. The Toronto youth will be making his first start in this section. Topping the list of United States entrants is Bill Markham of New York, Eastern New York and District of Columbia champion. In the women's singles Elizabeth Kennedy of Montreal heads the foreign players with Mrs. Roy Bergman of New York at the top of the United States list.

The Providence Central Boys' Club jumped into the sporting headlines today when John McCabe, their star backstroke swimmer, came from behind to win this event in the New England A. A. A. U. senior 150-yard backstroke championship to shatter the six-year-old record of 1m. 46s. and establish a new mark of 1m. 45.2s.

Little Chance for H-Y

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—Boasting three individual defending champions, Princeton was favored to dethrone Penn State in the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association's 34th championship tournament, beginning today at Cornell University.

Headed by Dick Harding, Charles Powers and Morris Emory, the Tigers were represented by a squad which figured to topple State from the team throne for the first time in three years. Harding, las year's 118-pound titlist, is in the 126-pound division this year. Powers and Emory are defending in the 155-pound and 165-pound divisions, respectively.

State's Nittany Lions relied largely on Aldo Zazzi, last year's lightweight champion, and Ross Shaffer, defending the light-heavyweight laurels.

Lehigh, although a dual meet winner over Princeton earlier this season, was virtually counted out of the title chase when injuries forced withdrawal of Dick Bishop last week. Bishop won the 155-pound title two years ago. Myron Sterngold, heavyweight, is now the Engineers' chief hope.

Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, also represented in the entry list, were given little chance to spring a surprise in the tournament today and tomorrow.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	28	6	11	130	83	62
Rangers	26	5	13	139	86	57
Chicago	14	9	22	94	126	37
Detroit	10	11	23	86	119	31

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	8	14	121	113	52
Canadiens	16	11	17	110	110	43
Americans	16	11	16	92	94	43
Montreal	13	6	25	93	136	30

Results March 10

Boston 2, Americans 2, overtime.
Montreal 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 1.

Greenwood Gets Honors

Allen Greenwood, Jr., a local boy and a student in the aeronautical engineering course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., has been awarded half numerals and a charm for his work on the frosh interclass swimming team. He is the son of Dr. Allen Greenwood and a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy.

Cleveland Ice Carnival

TORONTO, March 11 (CP)—Officials of the Toronto Skating Club say that 162 members will participate in a carnival at Cleveland April 2 and 3.

Exhibition Baseball

Cleveland 4, New Orleans 4.

Foxx and Grove Display Lively Pre-Season Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—In the midst of conditioning drills, with most of the interest in this Red Sox training camp focused on Manager Joe Cronin's young pitchers, there are at least two seasoned veterans who deserve a few lines of typewritten praise—Bob "Lefty" Grove and Jimmy Foxx.

This is a sort of comeback year for Foxx. In 1937, he compiled the lowest batting average of his career in the American League, dropping to .285 from a robust .338 the previous season. Although the big first baseman drove in 127 runs, ranking sixth in the league in this important department, his average was many points below normal, and the current campaign will find him struggling to regain a spot among the leaders.

Return to Headlines

Judging by what has taken place here at Sarasota, the Foxx name will soon return to the headlines. At no time during the spring of 1937 was he in first-class playing condition. After the regular pennant race began, Jimmy appeared in many games when he should have been home listening to the radio. But a different Foxx is pounding Payne Field turf this spring. Jimmy is right again, impatient for the race to get going, and impatient to make Boston fans forget the disappointing record of 1937.

Those few days with Cronin at Hot Springs, Va., helped Foxx. He reported here close to playing weight and strengthened by long walks over the Virginia hills with the Red Sox manager. Double X is starting his fourteenth major-league season.

Grove need not apologize for his 1937 record. He won 17 games and lost only nine, a better average than 1936. His earned run figure was 3.02, the sixth best in the American League. Only Gomez, Stratton, Allen, Chandler, and Ruffing—all several years his junior—ranked above on the effective list. Without those 17 triumphs, and the assistance offered by Jack Wilson, the Red Sox might have dropped into the cellar.

Keeps Rollin' Along

But Bob Grove's career is getting along. This is his fourteenth in the majors and his twentieth in professional baseball. Back in 1934 they predicted he was through, but, like Old Man River, he just keeps rollin' along. No rookie in the Red Sox camp is more active, works harder or enjoys these drills more than the Lonaconing (Md.) mountaineer, whose fast ball has long held the respect of American League batsmen.

Although young Jack Wilson is forcing his way to the front, until he succeeds, Bob Grove must be considered Cronin's No. 1 pitcher.

Jimmy Foxx ranks fourth in batting among active American Leaguers, although his 1937 slump clipped several points from his all-time average. Jim's mark is .334.

Lefty Grove, Veteran Star

Yankee Lou Gehrig heads the parade with .344, and is followed by Simmons at .342 and Di Maggio at .335.

With the Athletics and Red Sox, Foxx has batted in 1303 runs. Gehrig also leads in this department, with 1875. Simmons stands second with 1654.

Foxx has won the home run crown twice, in 1932 and '33, while wearing a Philadelphia uniform, and in '35 shared the honor with Hank Greenberg. No Red Sox player has won the homer title since Babe Ruth did in 1919, with 29 fourbaggers.

Joe Cronin calls Jim Bagby "a real old-fashioned ball player who can play any position."

Al Schacht, the funny man, made approximately $15,000 last season touring the country with his comedy act.

E. R.

Six Brilliant Divers Billed In Water Show

Six brilliant divers who have cornered the world in springboard stunts will display their high- and low-board talents during the four-day performances of the International Aquatic Follies of 1938, colorful water pageant, which opens at the Boston Arena next Thursday night.

Together, the sextet comprises the most brilliant array of diving ability ever assembled in one unit. Included are Marshall Wayne of Miami, world and Olympic champion of 1936; Madeline Karson of New York, recent winner of the women's professional diving championship; Walter Cleaver, national champion; two of America's most scintillating stuntsters, Sam and Helen Howard of Houston, Texas, and Senorita De Las Casas of Peru, South America's pride and champion.

The diving acts constitute a whole show in themselves, augmented as they are by the performances of little Norma Dean, world's most promising eight-year-old star from Long Island, and by Larry Griswold and Frank Snary, clever comedians.

Leaders Unchanged In All Divisions

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Seventeen New York State teams, nine of them from the bowling hotbed of Syracuse, invaded the American Bowling Congress today. The New York delegation was the largest eastern contingent since the tournament began eight days ago.

Only Chicago Keglers, most of them of the booster class, have been on the firing line this week.

No figures were raised yesterday though both singles and doubles leaders were endangered, so the divisional standings that the invaders must top remained the same. It was expected that by Monday all would be lifted considerably.

Team scores were low yesterday, but in the individual event, Carl West of Chicago put together a 661 series that all but placed him with the leaders. Another local representative, the doubles team of W. Wisniewski and S. Saric, stood out from the field wth a 1207-count that failed by only two pins of placing them in a tie for fifth position.

Weller to Assist Wieman

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11 (AP)—Appointment of John A. C. Weller, Princeton '36 and former all-America guard, as line coach of the Princeton scrub football eleven and assistant to Head Scrub Coach Neilson Poe '97 was announced yesterday. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the University Council on Athletics, said Weller also would aid Head Coach Tad Wieman on the varsity squad.

Yale Quintet Visits Harvard Tomorrow Night

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	4	331	271	.667
Harvard	6	5	296	310	.545
Pennsylvania	6	5	420	418	.545
Cornell	6	5	459	464	.545
Columbia	5	6	443	426	.455
Princeton	5	6	412	402	.455
Yale	3	8	379	449	.272

Games Tomorrow

Yale at Harvard.
Princeton at Pennsylvania.
Cornell at Columbia.

Harvard's varsity basketball team, victor over the Eastern League championship Dartmouth team Wednesday, will meet Yale at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow night at 8:45 in the second game of a doubleheader, the Yale and Harvard junior varsity teams meeting in the first game at 7:15.

The varsity game will be the second of the year between the teams, Yale having defeated Harvard 35-33 at New Haven, Feb. 12. The game will find Harvard fighting to win the runner-up berth to Dartmouth in the Eastern League and conclude the best League basketball season any Harvard team has experienced.

Yale comes to Cambridge with a chance to give Harvard its first defeat on its home court this year. Harvard has won nine straight games on its home floor. The Yale team is captained by Carroll L. Frantz, the only senior in the starting five. Douglas H. McKellar will team with his captain at the forward positions and John H. Norton will play center. Two sophomores are playing the guard positions, Albert B. Stevens '40 and Thomas F. Erickson '40. The latter is Yale's outstanding scorer having gathered 85 points in League competition this year.

Smith Shoots a 65

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Horton Smith, the tall Missourian who was the tournament golfing scourge a decade ago, showed the boys a 65 yesterday and put himself far in front in the $3,000 Hollywood Open with a 36-hole 131—11 strokes below par. Smith's 65 bettered by one shot the competitive course record he established Wednesday, and his total represented one of the lowest 36-hole scores ever tabulated on a par-71 course Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee, Pa., carded the same figure in the recent Los Angeles Open.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 7, St. Paul 0.

Lott Stayed Too Long In Tennis Competition

By the Associated Press

George M. Lott, who quit amateur tennis a few years ago after winning universal recognition as one of the greatest doubles players of all time, today dubbed himself "the man who stayed too long."

Reminiscing about his years of tournament play, the former Chicagoan who now lives in suburban Boston, said he was "sorry" he hadn't quit "long ago."

"I played around much too long," said Lott. "I look around now and see the fellows against whom I broke in in tournaments all solidly established in banks and business, while I'm just getting around to my life work."

Lott, who won a total of five national doubles championships with three different partners, quit amateur ranks at the close of the 1934 season, and the pro ranks last year. He is writing for several tennis publications now while considering some business opportunities.

Traveling Ate Profits

"Oh, I made some money barnstorming but it wasn't enough," he said. "Traveling ate up most of the profits."

Who was the greatest partner he ever had in doubles?

"That's easy," he said. "I won the national once with John Hennessey, twice with John Doeg and twice with Lester Stoefen, as well as Wimbledon and Davis Cup finals with John Van Ryn, but the greatest partner was Doeg. He also was the game's greatest competitor. Besides a great service, he had courage and a great volley, and he always kept boring in."

And what kept Lott from becoming a truly great singles player?

Lacked a Backhand

"Lack of an attacking backhand," He said a bit wistfully. "If I were starting all over again, I'd just concentrate on the proper footwork for a backhand and play it with an eastern grip. In doubles I was able to cover up my weak backhand by going to the net and volleying, but in singles, fellows like Tilden and Cochet can keep you away from the net."

Lott predicted it would be "many years" before there was a national open tournament—for both amateurs and pros.

"Neither Vines nor Perry would play in one now," he said. "It would have to be played during the summer, and there wouldn't be as much money in it for them as a winter barnstorming tour. Vines and Perry are recognized as the world's greatest players already and neither would gain anything particularly by winning it. They'd have everything to lose and nothing to gain."

Ponzi and Mosconi Still Undefeated

	W	L	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	0	70	14
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	5	0	55	10
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington	5	1	111	10
Joe Procita, Gloversville	5	2	69	11
Irving Crane, Livonia	3	2	37	14
Joe Diehl, Rockford	4	3	71	27
Marcel Camp, Albany	3	3	49	14
Benny Allen, Kansas City	4	5	58	12
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	2	4	41	15
Charles Seaback, Lawrence	1	5	73	13
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	7	55	19
George Kelly, Philadelphia	0	8	34	—

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia passed the half-way mark in the world's pocket billiards championship tournament at the Capitol Academy without defeat last night by trimming Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 120, for his sixth consecutive victory.

The triumph again moved Ponzi in front of Willie Mosconi, a fellow-townsman, for the lead. Mosconi, who was idle today, has won five and lost none.

Benny Allen, the Kansas City veteran, stopped the five-game winning streak of Joe Procita by defeating the Gloversville (N. Y.) star, 125 to 93.

In another match, Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland defeated Charles Seaback of Lawrence, Mass., 125 to 43, to score his first triumph after seven successive defeats. Rudolph polished off Seaback in 19 innings as he scored a high run of 30.

Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., moved past Procita into third place by trouncing Marcel Camp of Albany, N. Y., 125 to 27, for his fifth triumph in six starts.

Dartmouth Names Hoehn

HANOVER, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Edward Hoehn, of Belmont, Mass., yesterday was named varsity tennis and squash coach and freshman tennis coach at Dartmouth. He was graduated from the University of Rochester.

Senior Golf Tourney Enters Second Round

SEBRING, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Raleigh W. Lee, the national senior golf champion, won by 10 and 8 from Barrett Conway of Chicago yesterday to enter the second round of the Kenilworth Lodge tournament for players over 50 years of age.

In the closest match of the day, George W. Kibbler of Columbus defeated H. B. Lovell of Charlestown, Mass., on the nineteenth hole.

C. H. Jennings of Roaring Gap, N. C., defeated Dave Tallman of Minneapolis, 3 and 2, and Ray Williams of Miami won, 5 and 3, over Dr. A. D. Tyler of Lansing, Mich.

Lee plays Williams and Kibbler encounters Jennings in today's semifinals.

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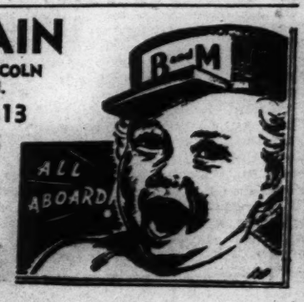
WELLESLEY, MASS.
Seiler's RESTAURANT Wellesley Square

SNOW TRAIN
PLYMOUTH, CAMPTON, LINCOLN (Franconia Notch), N. H.
SUNDAY, MARCH 13
Lv. Boston ..... 8:15 A. M.
Lv. Winchester ..... 8:27 A. M.
Ret. Lv. Lincoln .... 5:30 P. M.
$2.75 Round Trip
DINING CAR SERVICE
Equipment and Sports Clothing for rent in Sports Car
Children under 12, half fare
BOSTON AND MAINE



Prague Rejects Cantonal System For Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 11—Proposals emanating largely from Germany that the Czechoslovak republic should adopt the Swiss cantonal system for the benefit of its German citizens have been definitely rejected by Prague, according to spokesmen for the Government.

Following Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag address on Feb. 20 with his hints of gathering Czechoslovakia's 3,000,000 Germans into the fold of the "great Motherland," there has been considerable talk from outside Czechoslovakia of allowing the six German districts which lie along the Sudetan mountain range of Bohemia's northeast frontier, and other sections to the south of this district, a measure of autonomy.

These proposals have now been ruled out, and Government officials declare that the majority of the German residents show warm loyalty to the President, Benes, and the Government. Responsible officials say that these Germans are themselves not seeking any closer connection with Germany.

With regard to the situation in Czechoslovakia generally, this correspondent talked with President Benes and with other Government officials, and he finds that the universal attitude is one of determination to preserve the independence of the republic, while they hold themselves ready to co-operate in any general move helpful to the peace of Europe.

They are not averse to the British negotiations with Italy and Germany, seeing in them a possibility of new ways to peace in Europe. But there is an obvious feeling among them that in the last instance they will be supported by the other democracies of Europe.

Czech leaders appear to have no rooted objection to welcoming members of Konrad Henlein's German National Socialist group into the Government, when its leaders are ready to collaborate in a democratic form of government. But they deny that the way is being smoothed for the entry of Herr Henlein into the Cabinet in the near future.

The Czech Government points with satisfaction to the treatment of the German minority and quotes figures to prove that the Germans have a better percentage in the schools than their population demands. There are already three German ministers in the Cabinet and while the percentage of German government officials is not so large, it is growing as candidates are found who can speak both German and Czech.

Caught in Flood, Meant Not to Tell

AZUSA, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Mrs. Ethel Helen Troy didn't intend to mention her seven days in a flooded canyon even to her husband—until she discovered yesterday the entire nation had known of her plight.

Mrs. Troy, wife of Gov. John W. Troy of Alaska, emerged from devastated San Gabriel Canyon March 9. She and 30 other persons had been marooned there a week by Southern California's recent flood.

"Has anyone heard from my husband?" she asked.

"Yes, I had a wire from him," a friend said.

"Oh, then he knows all about this flood?" exclaimed Mrs. Troy. "I wasn't even going to tell him."

She was amazed to learn the flood had ravaged five counties, causing $65,000,000 property loss and causing many fatalities.

"I thought it was confined to the canyon," she explained.

Mrs. Troy said she and Mrs. Shirley Morgan were in the living room of their cabin Wednesday, March 2, when the floods started.

"All of a sudden," she related, "half the cabin washed away.

"We managed to get on a high rock and stopped there to rest. Before we knew it, the flood water was all around us and we weren't able to get down.

"It rained and snowed and sleeted all the time.

"We were on that rock, unable to move, for nearly 30 hours. We saw 10 houses washed away. I've never heard a noise like the sound of that roaring water and those cabins crashing in it.

"Thursday morning, we saw some people climbing the mountain near us, but couldn't make them hear. When it started to get dark, we made our last effort to summon help. Jack Fisher heard us.

"How they ever got us off that rock, I don't know. But they got us into the creek bed and we walked about a mile—water up to our waists—to Jack Halsey's cabin."

Floodlights at Moscow Trial

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP)—The supreme penalty for 19 of the 21 defendants in Soviet Russia's greatest purge trial was demanded today by Prosecutor Andrei Y. Vishinsky at the end of his summing up of the Government's treason and murder charges.

The two exceptions were the once esteemed soviet diplomat, Christian Rakovsky, former Soviet Ambassador at London and Paris, and S. A. Bessanoff, a former Russian trade delegate. For them, Vishinsky demanded 25 years imprisonment.

For 5½ hours, Vishinsky heaped invective on the defendants. His whole summation, charging them with treason and murder, was to argue that their liquidation would serve world peace and democracy.

The glare of floodlights as the cameras recorded the scene took the prisoners by surprise as they filed into the courtroom.

Alexis I. Rykoff, Premier for nearly 20 years, and Dr. L. G. Levin, who confessed to medical murders, quickly hid their faces. As soon as Rykoff was seated he leaned forward on the back of the chair of Gregory F. Grinko, once Commissar of Finance, as if in meditation.

Nicholas I. Bukharin, former editor of Government newspapers, busily made notes during the Prosecutor's summation.

Vishinsky hit sharply at the denials of spying by Henry G. Yagoda, former Secret Police chief head.

Leon Trotsky he attacked as a "bandit and German spy," and as the real leader of the gang.

"The defendants worked for four intelligence services, Japanese, German, Polish and British, but other countries which maintain friendly relations with those services benefited from their work," Vishinsky asserted.

For Bukharin he reserved some of his choicest epithets, declaring, "I don't know of any other case in the world's history where a spy and traitor tried to cover his crimes with philosophical phraseology."

The Prosecutor connected "an Englishman, Lawrence" with two of the defendants, Faysulla Khodjaieff and Akmal Ikramoff, former officials in the Uzbek Soviet Republic in South Central Asia, declaring Lawrence organized espionage in Asia.

He did not say, however, that he referred to the famous T. E. Lawrence of Arabia.

Germany to Observe Medal Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The 125th anniversary of the establishment of the "Iron Cross," the most popular German decoration for courage in time of war, is being celebrated next month.

In March, 1813, King Frederick Wilhelm III of Prussia created this award for military and civil services in the War of Liberation against Napoleon I. The medal, of simple iron with a silver rim, was designed by the sculptor, Karl Friedrich Schinkel, according to a sketch made by the King.

The Prussian Monarch also created a Grand Cross of this order to be conferred only on a commanding officer when a decisive position has been won or defended successfully.

In the World War, this Grand Cross was only held by Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Mackensen, in addition to Emperor Wilhelm II, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Need Prompts Most Women in Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—No desire for frills and fripperies but a need to earn their own bread and butter and to support dependents is making American women enter business and the professions according to two studies made for the League of Nations by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and the National Young Women's Christian Association.

Of 12,043 women replying to a questionnnaire for the federation, 10,965 reported being responsible for dependents. Nearly one-fifth of the women who work were the sole support and 13 per cent the partial support of their households.

The study revealed that typical earnings increase from $980 for women under 20 years to $1,250 for those between 20 and 30, $1,535 for those between 40 and 50, and $1,515 for those between 50 and 60. After that there is a slight decrease. In the highest income groups including physicians, surgeons and dentists half were found to earn more than $3,000 and the average amount was $1,318.

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The Home Forum

"Merely the Scenery, Madam"

THE ship was skirting the Irish coast. As we took our seats for an early breakfast before landing in Cobh, one of us asked the steward:

"Are we missing anything? Is there anything to see?"

"Oh, nothing in particular, Madam. Merely the scenery, Madam."

* * *

THE FIRST THING that impressed us about the Irish scenery was the size of the vegetation: the treelike rhododendrons at Killarney; fuchsias as tall as white lilacs; what elsewhere would be considered specimen sweet peas and gladioli on every dining-table in the humblest of inns. Not that Ireland is fertile from end to end. But even in the peat-bogs, an occasional green islet emerges, oddly shaped as if with a fantastic cooky-cutter, and filled to overflowing with a mixture of moss and grass that overlaps the edges.

With the scurrying sound of our moving-picture camera so constantly in our ears, we grew to look on the scenery as a film reeling itself off rapidly before our eyes: a flash of sunshine, breaking through a curtain of rain, gave us the same satisfaction as a well-timed view following the flatness of a length of under-exposed film. As we whirled along, the landscape often turned out to be poorly taken; for the greater part of Ireland, even in fair weather, is seen through a soft haze. But the light on the Connemara hills has a gay brilliance to which they are really not entitled, as their slopes are far from high. Whatever the reason, these bare hills, brought close by an Alpine clarity as by a telescopic lens, spread themselves out before us, a flawless screen on which the cloud-shadows were projected, with never a tree to distort them. We watched the shapes flung across them as cloud after cloud raced by: huge shadow-birds lit for a moment—then soared over the summits; balloons swayed; a great plume waved, wind-blown, bending landward like so many of the trees on that exposed shore, or the slenderer wisps of peat-smoke drifting inland from cottage chimneys.

* * *

THE MORE WE SAW of Ireland, the more absurd the steward and his "merely the scenery" appeared. The landscape, the people, and their livestock, are inseparable from each other. The horizon is incomplete that has no silhouette of an old man or of a couple of children tossing bricks of peat onto a well-loaded donkey-cart; or no horse or cow or goat outlined against the sky. And, by the way, in this land where no one can predict what the weather will do for two minutes together, it is firmly said that, when animals are seen standing on tops of crags and moors, the weather will be fine. The roads would be bleak, indeed, if no tiny donkey ever ambled over them, weighed down with two huge baskets of "turf," and with a boy thrown on for good measure, sitting somewhere near his tail. Or a square old woman with her triangle of crocheted shawl across her shoulders, the point tucked into the back of her waistband. Sheep are everywhere: they may be the "mountainy" variety, whose black faces and long, padded tails made us laugh; or the usual kind, who like to strew themselves all over the roadbed—looking like swabs of cotton. Sometimes they have been dipped, and are a bright sunflower yellow; as disconcerting as when a sweet pea or a tuberose has soaked up through its stem some color that it does not come by naturally. Certain sights are illustrations cut from old picture-books: the chimney-sweeps, for instance, returning from work, who look exactly as children have always been led to suppose—diminutive stature, black faces, brooms, and all.

Sunday brings its own sights: the governess carts of the well-to-do and the farmers' wagons, freshly washed, converge on the village church. A sheepdog lies in front of every cottage door, at rest after his week of incredibly expert activity.

* * *

IT WAS NOT until our confusingly short stay in Ireland was over; not until the tender had bobbed us down the long harbor at Belfast to meet somewhere at its dark mouth the boat from Liverpool, that, on the voyage home, we tried to sort our impressions. But just as soon as we attempted to put Ireland under headings, something irreplaceable and delightful dropped out. No wonder, when we remember the quick shifts that surprised us on our journeys: where a turn of the road, like the turn of an Irish phrase, brought the unexpected. A country where the crest of a hill changed the landscape from rocky pasturage on its near side to neatly squared-off fields over the brow; where, when we asked our way, they would uniformly say "Turn right," while pointing to the left; where we found the mountains round high Sally Gap on the very outskirts of the city of Dublin. Sally Gap made a brave showing on our map; we had looked forward to finding an inn for tea at so important a crossroads. Why we did not photograph the place I cannot imagine: the only sign of man its orange and black guidepost, pointing with its four arms across the wastes of peat and heather. In this country of contradictions, tinkers' wagons, with their rounded roofs, are oftener seen pulled up by the roadside than on the move; but whole haycocks, which, as a unit, we always think of as stationary, are forever being trundled about on carts, or loaded onto boats, without disarranging their outline in the least.

There is no use tabulating a country where, during our stay in a luxurious private house, a bright, copper pitcher of hot water was brought morning and evening to our rooms, regardless of the magnificent bathroom, with hot towel-rails and a fireplace, that adjoined. Nor could we ever get used to a climate where palm trees take a buffeting from the gales of rugged Donegal; where, in the place of hardy lilacs, hedges of fuchsia run riot from end to end of the island; where many an afternoon that has shut in for a good downpour, with every indication, to a New Englander's perceptions, of a three-days' storm, ends before bedtime in a stream of moonlight.

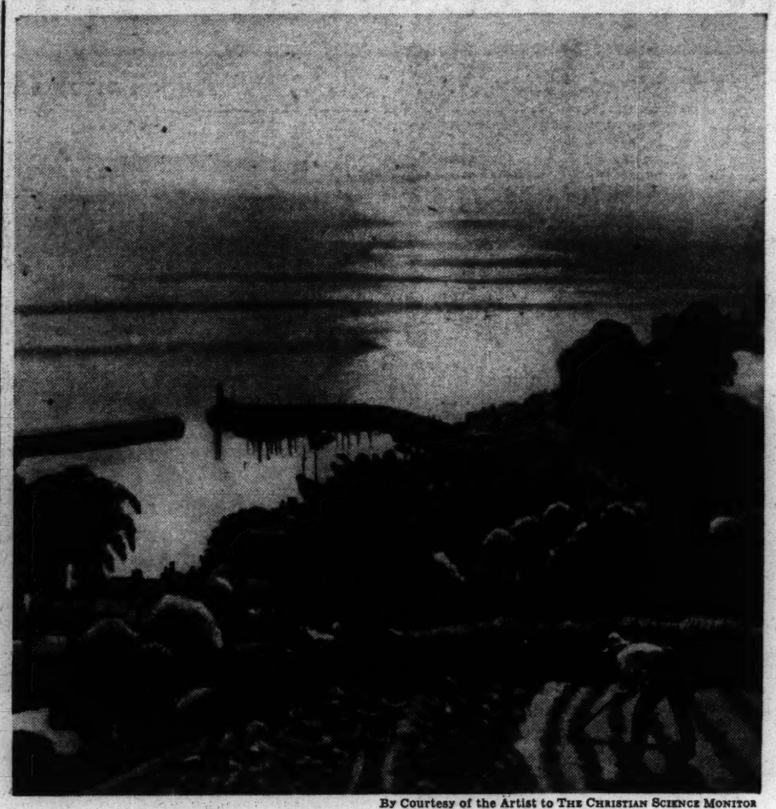
* * *

WE WERE APPROACHING Castle Glenveagh. Mist hung low, screening the mountains; the swollen brooks were dark with peat. "That's what we'll have to drink," we reasoned from sad experience. The waves of Lough Veagh were whipped into spray, and drenching the terrace walls.

"If it is *only* pleasant tomorrow," we begged the elements. And, sure enough, when we looked out next morning, the sky was blue, the clouds an innocent white, and the waves had turned round, and were quietly rippling back.

"Well, what if it doesn't make sense. . . ."

P. R.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEPTEMBER SUNRISE: *A Painting by Alison Rose*

THE Cornish fishing village of Newlyn became famous as a painting center about fifty years ago, when the Newlyn School was formed. The coastal air, the natural surroundings, the unsophisticated life of the fisher folk, attracted a few young painters who at that time had come under the influence of French teaching and the *plein air* movement. Following the lead of Mr. Stanhope Forbes, the pioneer Newlyner, they forsook their town studios to live day in and day out with nature; to paint in the open, to capture the effects of changing light, to convey these honestly and courageously to canvas.

There is color enough, light enough, and romance enough in Newlyn to satisfy any artist. There are secrets hidden in the heart of the cliffs, and a wealth of mystery along the shore. When the tide is low, dark limbs of trees jut out of the white sand, indicative of a primeval forest that once stood there; and he who digs beneath the surface comes to a deposit of blackened mould composed of leaves and branches—a strange find in such a place.

Miss Alison Rose chose to paint Newlyn Harbour early one September morning. A path of brilliant sunlight marches over the calm sea and sets the tops of the bushes burning with color. A laborer, on his square patch of land, is hoeing rows of broccoli before the heat of the day. The silvery atmosphere is sparkling; the shadows are intense, with a suggestion of night still sleeping in their depths; and a veil of blue smoke, rising from newly lit fires, drifts about the cottage roofs. In the distance, a hint of gold tells where the autumn sun seeks an outlet between misty clouds. "September Sunrise" was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1931 and in the Paris Salon of 1932.

Raising the Standard of Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has talked much in recent years of "higher standards of living," or of "raising the standard of living." That is a fine objective. It is good that men desire to have a share in a better standard of human living. The very fact that this seems possible shows a certain altruistic letting go of belief in limitation, which in itself is helpful. But the Christian Scientist knows that the only effective, lasting, and really beneficial way to raise the standard of living is to spiritualize thought, and thus to raise the standard of thinking for all mankind. Higher thinking will bring higher living; nothing else will really do so.

Better living conditions based only on beliefs in more and better material supply will not in the truest sense raise standards of living. But to know something of God, and of man as God's reflection, and the intelligent effort to be Godlike—that indeed does raise the standards of thinking and thus, inevitably, of daily life. History has not proved that the greatest material supply, luxury, and convenience in human surroundings lead to the highest, most intelligent, and selfless thinking. Something more than luxurious materiality is necessary to uplift the standard of living. And that something is active spirituality operating in human consciousness.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 581, "angels" are defined, in part, as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect." The activity of these "angels" in an individual's consciousness is certain to raise his living standard. Christian Science has done just that for thousands. Many turn to it sick, more or less inactive and useless, depressed and discouraged. With the first clear glimpse of God, as Christian Science defines Him, and of man as His expression, spiritual light begins to illumine thought, encouragement takes the place of depression, expectancy of health supersedes apprehension of disease—the whole status of human thought is raised! Then activity takes the place of uselessness, interest replaces despair, service becomes one's aim and object, and one's life becomes a helpful, blessed and blessing factor in the world. In turn, the influence of that life attracts and inspires others, and their standard of thinking and living also begins to rise.

How conversation, the outcome of thought, is revolutionized when the truths of Christian Science are accepted into consciousness! The old chatter about personalities, condemnation, and gossip have to be eliminated. The subjects so enjoyed by mortals, such as sickness and disaster, must be forgone. A higher standard of conversation is immediately perceptible in the honest and obedient student of Christian Science, for one of its rules, given on page 346 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mrs. Eddy, is "never to repeat error unless it becomes requisite to bring out Truth." If this rule were always observed, how constructive and helpful would be one's conversation, and how many heartaches and regrets would be prevented!

The Christian Scientist has but one absolute standard, and that is the one indicated by Jesus when he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Although today the student of this Science realizes that he has but begun his journey to that high goal, he finds that even the beginning lifts his thinking, changes his aims and ambitions, and revolutionizes his life.

The realization that there is no reality in discord, and that the perfection God imparts to all His children includes health as well as all other good, enables us to understand a statement in Science and Health. There Mrs. Eddy says, in speaking of sickness, that it "is no less a temptation than is sin, and he [the Christian Scientist] heals them both by understanding God's power over them" (p. 450). To overcome the temptation to be sick, by understanding that it is not normal or necessary or God-sent, lifts one's standard of health. This in turn means greater freedom, efficiency, ability, and dominion. It means achieving greater abundance, more uninterrupted usefulness, and increased capacity for doing good. Thus spiritual understanding raises one's standard of business or other service.

The more clearly one learns to know God as divine Mind and the real man as reflecting and utilizing that Mind, the higher one's standard of demonstrated intelligence becomes. The more one learns to know God as Love and Spirit, the higher becomes one's standard of loving-kindness, pure consideration, and helpfulness.

Thus, the student who is earnestly endeavoring to know God and to express Him in daily living, is engaging in better conversation, manifesting more alert intelligence, more perfect health, stronger love and purer motives. In every way he is lifting "up a standard for the people," and doing it in the only truly effectual way—by his own example.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Élever le Niveau de Vie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS des dernières années, le monde a souvent mentionné le "niveau de bien-être," ou dit qu'il faut "élever le niveau de vie." C'est là un bel objectif. Il est bon que les hommes désirent avoir part à des normes de vie meilleures. Que la chose paraisse possible, ce fait même indique une tendance salutaire, un certain altruisme, un louable abandon de la croyance aux limitations. Mais le Scientiste Chrétien sait que pour élever le niveau de vie, la seule méthode vraiment efficace, durable et bienfaisante consiste à spiritualiser la pensée, ce qui fait monter le niveau du penser humain pris dans son ensemble. A mesure que s'élève le penser, le vivre s'élèvera; aucune autre cause ne produira vraiment cet effet.

S'il ne repose que sur la croyance à des ressources matérielles plus abondantes, le confort n'élèvera pas le niveau de vie, du moins pas au sens profond de ce terme. Mais apprendre à connaître Dieu, à connaître l'homme en tant que reflet de Dieu; s'efforcer avec intelligence de ressembler à Dieu — voilà ce qui véritablement élèvera le niveau du penser et par suite celui de la vie quotidienne. L'histoire ne prouve pas que les ressources matérielles, le luxe, le confort poussés à leur dernière limite aient pour effet un penser supérieur, particulièrement intelligent et désintéressé. Pour élever le niveau de vie, il faut plus que le luxe ou l'abondance des choses matérielles: il faut une active spiritualité opérant dans la conscience humaine.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, les "anges" ont notamment cette définition (p. 581): "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites." A coup sûr, l'activité de ces "anges" dans la conscience du disciple élèvera sa norme de vie. Voilà précisément ce qu'a fait la Science Chrétienne pour des milliers d'humains. Beaucoup se tournent vers elle lorsqu'ils sont malades, plus ou moins inactifs, inutiles, déprimés et découragés. Dès qu'ils perçoivent nettement d'une part la nature de Dieu tel que Le définit la Science Chrétienne, d'autre part celle de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, la lumière spirituelle vient illuminer leur pensée; le courage remplace la dépression, l'attente de la santé se substitue à la crainte des maladies — la pensée humaine est maintenant d'un tout autre ordre! L'inertie fait place à l'activité, l'abattement à l'intérêt; servir devient le but et l'objectif du disciple, dont la vie sera pour le monde un facteur utile, bienfaisant et béni. A son tour, l'influence de cette vie attire d'autres chercheurs qui en ressentent l'inspiration; et pour eux aussi le niveau de pensée et de vie commence à s'élever.

Quel changement on remarque dans la conversation — fruit de la pensée — lorsque la conscience accepte les vérités de la Science Chrétienne! Il faut éliminer les vains bavardages n'ayant trait qu'à la personnalité, la condamnation, les propos indiscrets. Il faut renoncer à des sujets dont les mortels sont friands, par exemple la maladie ou les malheurs. Chez celui qui dans un esprit d'obéissance, étudie sincèrement la Science Chrétienne, on remarque bientôt une norme de conversation plus élevée; voici en effet comment Mrs. Eddy formule une des règles de cette Science (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 346): "Ne jamais répéter l'erreur à moins que cela ne devienne nécessaire pour faire paraître la Vérité." Si l'on observait toujours cette règle, la conversation serait constructive, salutaire, et que de regrets ou d'angoisses on pourrait éviter!

Le Scientiste Chrétien n'a qu'une seule norme absolue, celle qu'indiqua Jésus (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Aujourd'hui sans doute le disciple se rend compte qu'il n'a fait que les premiers pas vers ce but sublime; mais il en constate déjà les bons effets: son penser s'élève, ses buts et ses ambitions s'ennoblissent, sa vie se transforme.

L'inharmonie est sans réalité, et la perfection que Dieu donne à tous Ses enfants embrasse la santé et tous les autres biens; saisir pleinement ces faits nous permet de comprendre une certaine déclaration faite par Mrs. Eddy dans *Science et Santé*. Voici ce passage: "La maladie n'est pas moins une tentation que le péché, et il [le Scientiste Chrétien] les guérit tous deux en comprenant le pouvoir que Dieu exerce sur eux" (p. 450). Vaincre la tentation de maladie en comprenant qu'il ne s'agit point d'une chose normale, nécessaire ou envoyée par Dieu, élève le niveau de santé. Alors augmentent la liberté, la puissance de travail, les aptitudes, la maîtrise. Le disciple jouit d'une abondance plus grande, son activité devient continue, il peut accomplir davantage de bien. Ainsi, qu'il s'agisse des affaires ou de quelque autre occupation utile, la compréhension spirituelle en élève le niveau.

Il faut apprendre à connaître Dieu comme Entendement divin, à sávoir que l'homme réel reflète cet Entendement et l'utilise; plus cette connaissance est claire, plus s'élève la norme d'intelligence que démontre le disciple. Mieux on apprend à connaître Dieu en tant qu'Amour, Esprit, plus on croît en bonté, plus on fait preuve de vrais égards et de bienveillance pratique.

S'il s'efforce sincèrement de connaître Dieu et de L'exprimer dans la vie quotidienne, le disciple converse mieux que par le passé; il manifeste une intelligence plus alerte, une santé meilleure, un amour plus fort, des mobiles plus purs. Sous tous les rapports il élève une "enseigne" pour les humains, et cela de la seule manière qui soit vraiment efficace — par son propre exemple.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Piano Stood in the Green Room

THE house at St. Kilda was wide and roomy, with a hall running straight through it. On one side was the salon, kept locked, and not to be entered by children. Across from it was the Green Room where the piano was, and where I was expected to practise three hours a day at the piano, and two hours at the violin. At any moment Grandfather's head, bald on top with a ring of white curls around the bald spot, might thrust itself between the curtains, and Grandfather's peremptory voice demand corrections and repetitions. After all, he would remind me when I showed signs of rebellion, I myself had chosen to study music. That was true. On my fifth birthday, when they asked what I wanted for a present, I had said:

"A piano. And piano lessons."

Two years later, in the same way, I asked for a violin.

The piano and the violin have remained my good friends through the years since those childish birthdays. I gave up the latter when I began to study singing with Madame Marchesi in Paris. She told me to try to do one thing, and that thing well. Not to sing a little, play a little, fiddle a little. But Grandfather's strict discipline bore this good fruit—I can play any piece of music at sight. That is something I have been grateful for many a time when professional accompanists have failed to appear, or have balked at sight of some piece of music. . . .

In my childhood I never had a singing lesson. That did not deter me from singing, however—and all the time. As I practised, as I played croquet and cricket with the boys, as I sat with Grandmother, dutifully learning how to darn and mend fine laces, and how to tell rose point from point de Venise—something she believed every woman should know—I sang.

Grandmother would clap her hands over her ears and beg me to be still.

"For just a quarter of an hour."

With one eye on the clock and one on my needle, I would obey. Meanwhile she would tell me of some of the great singers she had heard in Europe, the singers who had brought the art of bel canto to life once more. Grisi, Persiani, Trebelli, Alboni, Jenny Lind and Patti, and Madame Viardot and her brother Manuel Garcia, the greatest teacher of singing in all Europe. He had taught Jenny Lind and Mathilde Marchesi, with whom my own aunt, Frances Saville, was then studying.

I never smell lavender that I do not see Grandmother's bedroom on the first floor of the house, behind the Green Room. It is cool and shaded, with the Venetian blinds drawn against the bright sun outside. There is the high, wide black walnut bed and the sofa against the foot of it where Grandmother rested every afternoon in a white lawn negligée with her curly dark hair loose about her plump white shoulders. There is the wardrobe, the biggest one I ever saw anywhere, where the linen was kept. And Grandmother unlocking the drawers to take out piles of snowy, sweet-smelling sheets for Bertha, her maid, to carry upstairs.

It was a sweet, simple, wholesome existence for any child to grow up in.

Perhaps it is too simple to be worth telling now. Yet all those things—the hours in the Green Room, . . . Grandmother's stories about my mother, and the scrapbooks of press clippings that told of my mother's concert career that I pored over for hours; the day Alby, playing French Revolution, assembled all my dolls in my own little garden and shot them down with a toy cannon, thereby ending dolls as playthings for me forever; running very fast up the hill to the day school where I went when I was quite young; and running faster and faster down again with the wind from the sea in my face—all these things are a background from which I, as I am today, emerge. It is not too fanciful to believe that without all of them I should not have been I.—From "Men, Women and Tenors," by FRANCES ALDA. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Signatures

What cautious animal goes there—
The bronzy deer, the furry hare,
The farmer's cat, the grinning fox
Racing with time to gain the rocks?

O, even city folk might know
If only, like the tracks in snow,
A tail or antler carved the air
To signify what passed, and where!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

March Gale

Tonight the wind, the fierce wild wind of March
attacks the house and shakes it by the doors.
The woodshed rattles and the windows lurch;
the stout walls seem to shudder and the floors
to slope like a ship's deck into the trough of hills.

The great elms creak and moan against the sky;
shouting, the gale bends down the sapling birch;
through the scud of clouds the frightened small stars fly;
and we lean elbows on the window-sills
and have no doubt but what this wind has thought
to blow us off the planet, like as not.

FRANCES FROST

Gautier and His Three Kittens

TO INDIFFERENT eyes they looked as much alike as three ink-spots; but, from their earliest infancy, Gautier distinguished with ease the little faces, "sooty as Harlequin's mask, and lighted by discs of emerald with golden gleams." These kittens offered striking contrasts of character and disposition. Enjolras was solemn, pretentious, aldermanic from his cradle; even theatrical at times in his vast assumption of dignity. Gavroche was a born Bohemian, enamoured of low company, and of the careless comedies of life. Their sister Eponine—best loved of the three—was a delicate, fastidious little creature, with an exquisite sense of propriety, and of the refinements of social intercourse. Enjolras was a glutton, caring for nothing so much as for his dinner. Gavroche, more generous, would bring in from the streets gaunt and ragged cats, who devoured in a scurry of fright the food laid aside for him. "I was often tempted to remonstrate," writes Gautier, "and to say to the little scamp, 'A nice lot of friends you do pick up!' But I refrained. After all, it was an amiable weakness. He might have eaten his dinner himself."

Eponine was piquant rather than beautiful. Her little velvety nose looked like a fine truffle of Périgord. Her eyes had the oblique slant of the Orient, and were sea-green like the eyes of Pallas-Athene.

Eponine, with her sea-green eyes, her narrow face, her impertinent nose, her small and delicate limbs, had an air of distinction which charmed Gautier's appreciative friends. She was a polite little cat, rather fond of company, and would receive his guests with cordial pleasure, purring as she stepped from one chair to another, as though to say: "Don't be impatient. Look at the pictures, or talk to me, if I amuse you. My master is coming down." On his appearance, she would retire discreetly to an armchair, or to a corner of the piano, and listen to the conversation without interrupting it, being French, and accustomed to good society.

If Gautier dined alone, Eponine's place was laid opposite to his; and, when he came into the dining-room, he found her always in her chair, waiting serenely for his arrival. She would place her forepaws daintily on the edge of the table, and present her smooth forehead to be kissed, "like a well-bred little girl who is affable and affectionate to relatives and old people." Even the best trained children, however, have their likes and dislikes in the matter of food, and Eponine sometimes found it a hard task to eat everything that was placed before her. Soup was her particular aversion, and once in a while she tried to omit that course from her dinner. Then Gautier would say to her courteously but firmly: "Mademoiselle, a young lady who is not hungry for soup is not expected to have any appetite for fish;" —whereupon—sensible to the reproof—she would obediently lap up her little plate of potage, and wait for her reward to come at fish time.—From "The Fireside Sphinx," by AGNES REPPLIER. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Hill Tree

To the top of the hill I climb
Where the old elm waits in the cloak of night.
It stands like a fountain of soft gray
Struck motionless in its flowing under the stars.
It is a patient friend I salute and pass:
A tree waiting for leaves and spring birds.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938

Millions Urged For Ports And Shore Erosion

Recommendations Made to Congress for Program in New England

Six Years' Plan

Beaches Would Get Share of Funds Asked by Resources Group

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The National Resources Committee recommended to Congress today expenditures of $12,708,000 for New England Rivers and Harbors projects as part of a nation-wide, six-year program.

It also advised Congress a total of $3,884,000 could be spent to prevent beach erosion in Eastern Massachusetts.

The rivers and harbors six-year program recommendations included:

New Hampshire — $330,000 — construction jetties and dredging at Rye Harbor.

Massachusetts—Boston, $2,300,000, channel dredging; Edgartown, $11,000, channel dredging; Quincy, $450,000, channel dredging; Cape Cod Canal, $6,714,000, deepen and widen channel; Lynn Harbor, $330,000, deepen channel; New Bedford-Fairhaven, dredge turning basin and channel; Cuttyhunk Harbor, $65,000, dredge harbor of refuge; Taunton River, $800,000, deepen channel; Fall River Harbor, $42,000, widen channel.

Rhode Island—Newport Harbor—Goat Island—$38,000, dredge channel

Connecticut—New London, $10,000, dredge maneuvering area; Hartford—$400,000, dredge 15-foot channel; Bridgeport—$322,000, deepen and widen entrance channel; lower Housatonic River, $495,000, channel improvement; Milford Harbor—$31,000, channel improvement.

Beach Erosion Funds

On the Massachusetts beach erosion program the Committee proposed the following expenditures:

Boston, Hough's Neck, $100,000, shore protection; Brewster, Barnstable and Sandwich, $28,000, jetties; Chatham, Red River, and Chathaug, $40,000, shore protection; Dartmouth, $22,000, jetty; Dennis, $45,000, South Shore jetties; Duxbury Beach, $25,000, seawall; Edgartown, Cape Poge, $32,000, jetty extension; Falmouth, $73,000 for West Falmouth stone breakwater, Falmouth Heights jetty, Falmouth South Shore jetty, and Silver Beach bulkhead.

Gay Head, $336,000, seawall; Harwich $42,000 for jetties, riprap and jetty repairs; Hull, $245,000, breakwater, jetty extension and seawall extension; Ipswich, $77,000, breakwater; Marshfield, $159,000, shore portection at Fourth Cliff and Fieldston and petties at Green Harbor.

Nahant, $55,000, riprap; Newburyport, $35,000; Plum Island jetties, dike and riprap; Oak Bluffs, $62,000; Vineyard Haven, riprap, and East Chop, riprap; Orleans, $15,000; Nauset Bluffs, riprap; Plymouth, $861,000, ripraps from Warrens Cove to Manomet and from Manomet to Sagamore; Point Shirley, $58,000, jetties; Provincetown, $47,000, stone jetties on outer shore, riprap dike; Revere, seawall, $40,000; Revere Beach, $300,000, beacon erosion control by seawall.

Sagamore, $576,000, riprap; Scituate, Peggotty Beach seawall, $45,000; Swampscott, $220,000, beach erosion control by breakwater; Truro, $172,000, beach erosion control by breakwater and jetties; Wellfleet, $20,000, dike; Winthrop, $4,000, seawall repairs; Winthrop, $75,000, breakwater; and Yarmouth, $72,000, jetties.

Recreation Program

The program for recreational waters included $20,000 for completing a sanitation survey of Maine rivers, lakes, and ponds and $3,000 to survey Green Mountain National Forest, Vt., for water conservation projects.

The committee recommended expenditure of $100,000 under this program for construction of Eliot Dam on Mad River, White Mountain National Forest, N. H.

It also proposed $5,000 for a survey of Maine rivers and Merrymeeting Bay for a proposed wildlife conservation area.

It recommended expenditures of $75,000 to develop migratory wild fowl and game areas in Washington County, Maine, and $100,000 for a waterfowl conservation area in Sagadahoc County, Maine.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and warmer weather tonight, with some probability of light rain; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly above 30 degrees; Saturday generally fair and warmer; moderately southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow and warmer tonight; Saturday generally fair and warmer.

Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer, probably light rain or snow tonight; Saturday generally fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south shifting to west winds and overcast weather, possibly light rain over the south and light rain or snow over the north portion tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	22	Minneapolis	30	26
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	70	52
Chicago	36	36	New York	38	26
Denver	38	34	Norfolk	58	38
Helena	38	32	Philadelphia	38	28
Kansas City	54	32	St. Louis	44	42
Los Angeles	68	52	San Francisco	54	44
Miami	84	64	Washington	50	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 11.
B—Minimum, March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:10 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 7:34 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:15 p. m.

Unemployment Board To Adopt Civil Service

In Boston Today

Board to Replace Temporary Clerks

Lawrence Harrington, Secretary to the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, today confirmed reports that 172 temporary clerks and stenographers would be replaced by permanent employees chosen from civil service lists. He added that in a short time several hundred others will be replaced by similar appointees.

Some of the temporary help have already been dropped, it was stated at the Commission office, brought into prominence last Monday when the proposal was made at a legislative committee hearing for a special

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Building Record Better Last Month

Massachusetts building activities were 54.1 per cent better in February than in January but 20.4 per cent worse than February of last year, according to a report by the State Department of Labor and Industries today. The 55 municipalities reporting revealed that applications for February building reached $2,513,771 including both residential and non-residential properties.

Modernization rather than new building appeared in the report to be the order of the day with nearly 50 per cent of the funds applied for going towards alterations and repairs. New homes called for expenditures of $922,200 while non-residential properties required $339,673.

For modernization, home owners applied for $1,251,898. Boston lead its traditional rival Newton in home building with 21 buildings to cost $221,900 against Newton's 16 buildings to cost $130,500. Worcester came third in order with 24 homes to cost $112,200.

Boston to Have Traffic Survey

Beginning within two weeks, Boston is to have another traffic survey.

The street-corner count, principally of motor vehicles, will give employment to 278 persons, representatives of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Traffic Commission said today in explaining the announcement from Washington last night that the Works Progress Administration had approved a grant of $106,686 to Boston.

The project is the first of a series for "white collar" workers by which Mayor Tobin hopes to take the load from the welfare list of the city, It is expected to last at least four months.

Statistics on traffic will be made available to Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey.

Under present plans, the tabulators will check the traffic flow in the downtown area. One plan calls for a "cordon count" at 350 locations downtown, tabulating vehicular and pedestrian traffic over an 18-hour period and covering arrivals and departures by railroads, steamships and street cars. The cordon will check from Charles Street, Stuart and Kneeland Streets, Atlantic Avenue, Commercial Street, Causeway and Nashua.

The project, according to the Traffic Commission, will also include a check on parking conditions.

State As Magazine Censor Proposed

A bill to give the State power to enforce existing laws against sale of immoral and obscene literature was supported and assailed at a meeting of the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Its sponsor was Representative Edward P. Boland (D) of Springfield who declared existing laws are adequate, but not properly enforced. The reason, he said, "is the fault of the police.

"I don't know whether there is a tie-up between publishers and editors of these magazines and books and the police or not, but if there is, let us take the power of enforcement away from the police and give it to someone else."

His measure would set up an "inspector of magazines and literature" in the office of the Attorney General with power to prosecute those who sell or offer for sale literature which violated existing laws

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

King Zog's Sisters Due on Saturday

The three sisters of King Zog of Albania, the Princesses Myzejen, Ruhie and Maxhide, have changed their plans again and are now expected to arrive in Boston at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow instead of today. With their entourage they will leave the New York train at Back Bay Station and proceed directly to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Rumors of a demonstration by many of Boston's 10,000 Albanians were denied by George N. Prifti, Albanian Consul.

One of the main reasons for the Boston visit of the Princesses is reported to be their desire to bring about a reconciliation between the exiled former Premier, Bishop Fan Noli, and their brother, the King. They will probably meet the Bishop on Sunday, when—although Moslems themselves—they plan to visit two local Albanian Orthodox Churches as an expression of friendliness. Faik Konitza, Albanian Minister to Washington, is a life-long friend of the exiled Bishop. He is in charge of the American tour of King Zog's sisters.

U. S. Labor Board To Hear Charges

Charges brought against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation two years ago by the National Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, now affiliated with the C. I. O., will be heard by an official of the National Labor Relations Board for the first time on March 21.

For two years, the charges, including domination of a company union at the Fore River plant and refusing to bargain collectively at the East Boston plant, have lain in a pigeon hole of the Labor Board office in Boston—tied up by a Federal Court injunction.

For two years the questions raised by the charges have gone unanswered because the company obtained a restraining order against their being heard. Yesterday, the injunction was lifted. A decision by the United States Supreme Court in January had held that District Courts cannot enjoin the Labor Board from conducting hearings.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the board, fixed March 21 for the much-delayed hearing.

Peak Budget of $17,000,000 Proposed for Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11—The dispute over Rhode Island's budget for the coming fiscal year occupied the attention of legislators as a major issue this week, even before Gov. Robert E. Quinn's figures were submitted for approval. Opponents of the Administration centered the fight on demands for economy, while Administration supporters insisted the Governor's request for total appropriations of approximately $17,000,000, the highest in the State's history, were warranted. The Governor has estimated an additional $5,000,000 in revenue must be found to put the budget for the year beginning July 1 in balance.

Leading the forces calling for economy, Senator Harry T. Bodwell, Republican of Cranston, proposed this week that a special Commission be appointed to cut the budget "to the bone." He would have the members of the Commission serve without compensation, one member to be appointed by the Governor, one each to be elected by the Senate and the House and one each to be named by the Presidents of Brown University and Providence College.

Economies Proposed

Earlier Senator Bodwell had listed suggested ways in which $4,246,000 could be eliminated from the tentative expenditures. Included in his plan were a proposal to refund three bond issues, at an estimated saving of $900,000, reduction in the appropriation for old age pensions, and a 10 per cent reduction in all salaries of State employees.

Quick to react to these proposals, the Providence Journal editorially suggested that instead of the salary cuts "the political jobholders should be thrown off the State pay roll and unnecessary jobs should be abolished." In this way, the Journal estimated, a saving of up to $1,000,000 would be possible in place of the $433,000 saving to be obtained from a flat 10 per cent cut in pay. The Journal also criticized some of the other Bodwell suggestions, including the plan to refund the bond issues which it said would simply increase

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Defenders of New England Trade

By a Staff Photographer

Hull's Reciprocal Trade Treaties Weighed at Hartford Session

Officers of New England Council in Attendance at Quarterly Meeting Include, Left to Right, David Howie, Treasurer; Roger Gay, Director; James M. Hook, President; Howard C. Rice, Secretary, and Dudley Harmon, Executive Secretary

Effort to Bribe Him Charged By Racing Opponent

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Dog and horse race interests have offered "the equivalent of three years' salary" if he will stop his battle against them, Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Antigambling Association, Inc., declared in an interview here last night.

"I could live in ease and retirement for the next three years, if I accepted their offer," Dr. Hadley said, "but I will continue my fight."

He explained that he had withdrawn the initiative petition for abolition of pari-mutuel gambling on dog races because of his belief that "greater harm" would be done those seeking an end to this evil by withdrawing the petition than by continuing the fight to have it accepted by the State Ballot Law Commission.

There were so many forged signatures on the petition, he explained, that the hearing could have been dragged out for some time and the proponents of the petition might become discouraged. "It would have looked bad for the Association," he said.

He also declared that he had withdrawn the petition so that there will be only one petition on abolition of pari-mutuel gambling before the voters next fall. This petition is an earlier one sponsored by the Association which calls for abolition of all pari-mutuel gambling and covers both horse and dog racing.

Wedded Teachers Receive Support

Dropping a woman teacher because she marries "seems unreasonable until you know whether matrimony will prove distracting to her and make her less effective." This is the belief of Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, expressed last night at the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston at a dinner meeting at the Twentieth Century Club.

It is equally unreasonable, she said, to insist that any woman must be permitted to hold any position after marriage which she held before. "Some jobs and some people can take on matrimony, and some cannot," she declared.

Miss McAfee asserted that the time will come when work will be assigned on the merits of the individual, man or woman, for holding high public office. If this results, there will be equal pay for equal work. "Marriage will affect vocational opportunity only as it affects efficiency for the work being done."

Declaring that she is more of a gradualist than a revolutionist, Miss McAfee said she is inclined to encourage women to accept responsibility at the point of least resistance, "rather than attacking masculine strongholds where women are least welcome."

Hearing Called On Stone Ousting And Impeachment

The private law practice which Judge Arthur P. Stone combines with his work of administering justice in East Cambridge (Mass.) District Court will be examined in a public hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature on March 24.

The restriction of Judge Stone to the law practice alone is being sought by several members of the Legislature, who have filed one bill calling for his removal from the bench by the Governor, and another asking his impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The view of these legislators is that the Judge has not linked the two activities in accordance with the highest ethical standards. They cite particularly his part in securing the release of Howard Long, a degenerate, from the State Farm, as a result of which Long slew two New Hampshire boys.

That there is a serious question of professional ethics here, is the view of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who has conducted a thorough inquiry into the Long case, and who yesterday submitted 89 pages of data on the subject to the General Court for its study and guidance.

Th jurist himself sees nothing improper in his conduct as counsel for the degenerate; and in a lengthy report to the Governor, made public yesterday, he denies knowledge of official warnings against the release of the youth and of further criminal prosecutions that were pending against him.

"As far as my own connection with the case is concerned," he stated, "every written record and document shows that I have never acted officially (as a judge) in any way so as to affect this case, and that as an attorney I only did what any conscientious attorney might well be asked and expected to do.

"In every case of pardon or parole or probation, there is the possibility of failure. In this case, the failure had tragic consequences. We can now see what we could not foresee in October, 1935. Nevertheless, upon the undoubted record, as shown by court papers and correspondence, it is evident that every one was honest in his convictions."

In addition to being attorney for Long, Judge Stone acted as executor for his mother's estate and as trustee for a voluntary trust account set up by Long on the jurist's advice.

The bill asking for Judge Stone's impeachment was filed yesterday by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, along with the data sent by the Governor. All will be considered at the hearing on March 24.

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Henry F. Grady

Vice-Chairman of Tariff Board, Who Defended Treaties

Bay State Senate Advances Women Jurors Measure

Jury service for women was one step nearer an actuality in Massachusetts today following the Senate's action in ordering to a third reading a bill to permit women to serve on juries. Final Senate action on the proposal is scheduled for Monday's session.

Yesterday's action constituted the second time the bill has reached a third reading in the Senate. Previously after reaching this stage, the bill was referred to the Legislative Committee on Counties for further study. The Committee reported the bill favorably.

The second third reading approval came only after numerous Republican and Democratic Senators attempted to amend the bill in various ways to destroy the legislation's effectiveness.

Yankee Traders Get Pro and Con On Hull's Pacts

New England Council in Fiftieth Quarterly Meeting Discusses Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program in Relation to Its Effect on Industry

Seek Sentiment Among Business Men As to Furtherance of World Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—Yankee businessmen, attending the fiftieth quarterly meeting of the New England Council here today, gave tacit approval to the basic theory of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program, but strenuously objected to the way he is putting it into practice.

This clarification of their stand came from Richard W. Sulloway, a woolen hosiery manufacturer of Franklin, N. H., and Chairman of the Council's Industrial Development Committee, which has just conducted a poll of principal industrialists, trade associations and chambers of commerce in New England to learn the general sentiment toward the treaties.

This poll it was announced this afternoon disclosed those questioned to be opposed to the Hull program in the ratio of seven to one.

Fundamentals Approved

But Mr. Sulloway said the meetings of his committee had given him the impression that most businessmen approve the fundamentals of the program, which is to encourage international amity and business through freer trade. Yankee businessmen, while broad in their desire for peace and progress, fear the program is being pushed through, he said, without sympathetic regard for their peculiar problems and that this region is being left to bear the chief adverse brunt of the treaties.

As James W. Hook, President of the Council, put it, "just how good a trader is our Secretary of State?" But Mr. Hook also warned of the dangers of too much protection, and advised Council members to be broad in their outlook on the treaty policy.

This trade program which has become a household word in New England since the controversy over the Czechoslovakian treaty, signed this week, centered around shoes—is far and away the dominating topic at this meeting of the Council.

Interest is heightened, of course, by the fact that hearings on the Anglo-American treaty, affecting a long list of New England products, including cotton and woolen textiles, open before the Committee on Reciprocity Information in Washington next week.

Grady Outlines Program

The man who will preside at those hearings, and who presided when New England shoe manufacturers made their spirited protest against the Czech treaty last October, was the principal speaker at the Council meeting today. He is Henry F. Grady, Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and Chairman of the Reciprocity Information Committee.

Council members were proud of the fact that despite the conviction of a majority that the Hull program was wrong they were sufficiently broad in thought to welcome an exposition of the other side of the question. There was some disappointment among those favoring the treaty program that Mr. Grady did not dwell more on the idealism involved in the policy.

Mr. Hull, of course, has made it plain many times that the close connection between economics and peace needs careful attention and that by lowering trade barriers international friction can be lessened because there will be no need to fight for materials and goods any nation can have in ways freer and less expensive than war.

Many Pages of Protest

Having negotiated treaties with 17 nations, Mr. Hull is now on the threshold of a series of treaties with the British Commonwealth of Nations. Since trade between the United States and Great Britain amounts to one-fourth the world's total, it is obvious that these agreements are the keystone of the Hull program.

Because of the tight and extremely vocal organization of New England, industrially and politically, it is expected that the loudest and most concerted protest will come from this section and probably the nub of the whole protest was held in Mr. Hook's hand this afternoon when he waved a sheaf of 20 typewritten pages representing a digest of views on the treaty program expressed by business men affected by them. A glance through this digest disclosed 17 pages of protest and three pages of favorable comment.

Farming and industrial groups in favor of the treaties include apple growers, canners, and manufacturers, of tires, motorcycles, shoe laces, paper specialties, hardware specialties, taps and dies, and reed organs.

On the Opposing Sides

Industries opposed included cotton textiles, thread, webbing, lace, woolens, worsted, knit-wool underwear and outwear, hosiery carpets and rugs, textile machinery, packaging machinery, machine tools, hand tools, steel and wire hardware, fasteners, cutlery, fishing tackle, shoes, rubber footwear, silverware, optical goods, clocks and watches, musical instruments, paper products, lithograph and printing materials, furniture, chemicals, granite, fisheries, and certain other food products.

In commenting on the trade program, Mr. Hook, himself a tool manufacturer, said: "I know that figures can often be used to mislead. But I think it only fair to state here that in examination of the types and values of the products of New England industries named in the British list constitute more than 40 per cent of our total industrial production. . . . The hundreds of our manufacturers engaged in the production of items named on the list for the British negotiations are fear-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Old Square-Rigger Urged for Exhibit At New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—An old square-rigger, the last such vessel built in Yankee-land, may be the chief item in New England's exhibit at the World's Fair in New York, it was disclosed at the fiftieth quarterly meeting of the New England Council here today.

A committee of eminent architects, after examining suggestions from the six States joining in the exhibit, has recommended to Col. William A. Barron, Chairman of the New England Council Recreational Development Commission, that a copy of a small New England seaport of the early federal period be built on the large plot already spoken for on the fair grounds. The principal building would closely follow the rose brick and white wood trim fashion of Bullfinch. It would have smaller adjoining buildings, all arranged to form a large court.

A moat or pool would be formed in the center of this court and the four masted square-rigger floated in this. Each state would have a portion of the interior of the boat assigned to it for exhibits of its special products or attractions. The deck would be used for a restaurant.

Colonel Barron reported to the Council Committee that a suitable boat had been located. It is believed to be the last of its type to have been built in New England, but the Colonel declined to name it or disclose its present whereabouts.

Fraud Claims For Grand Jury

Information gathered by the District Attorney on fake insurance claims involving more than 50 persons in Greater Boston who are alleged to have mulcted insurance companies out of $20,000 will be presented to the grand jury Monday, District Attorney William J. Foley announced today.

Prosecution will be in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Julius H. Soble, appointed to this special task by District Attorney Foley.

Even Entomologists Agree Fly Can't Fly 818 M. P. H.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11—A congress of entomologists today at Harvard University asked to comment informally on the report of Dr. Irving Langmuir of investigations of the speed of deer botflies, found nothing fundamentally wrong with the conclusions reached by General Electric's world-famous researchist, that "probably 26 miles per hour and not 818 is the speed of these insect fliers."

"We've suspected right along," they said, "there was something wrong with Dr. Charles T. Townsend's estimate, but no one did anything about it." The group included Dr. A. L. Melander, President of the Entomological Society of America, Dr. J. Bequaert and Prof. C. T. Brues of Harvard University.

The group wouldn't even credit Cephenomyia with being the fastest insect, although Dr. Melander admitted they were "quite" fast. He had met Dr. Townsend in Peru years ago and while conservative on the question of Dr. Langmuir's computations of half a horsepower power consumption, he admitted probably eight pounds per square inch was a close estimate of the wind pressure encountered by the non-streamlined fly.

Faster Insects

Dr. Bequaert, who knows his flies and bees extremely well, said he considers microbembix a form of wasp, and anthorphora, a wild bee, much faster than any fly.

Professor Brues remembered trying to capture deer botflies in a high Colorado Canyon years ago. It was a hot day and he didn't have much luck with his net.

The report by Dr. Townsend, which started all the stories newspapers, magazines and semi-technical publications have picked up, appeared in the Journal of the New York Entomological Society and read:

"On 12,000 foot summits in New Mexico I have seen pass me at an incredible velocity what were certainly the males of Cephenomyia. I could barely distinguish that something had passed—only a brownish blur in the air of about the right size for these flies and without a sense of form. As closely as I can estimate, their speed must have approximated 400 yards per second."

400 Yards a Second

It should be noted that 400 yards per second is 818 m. p. h.

In conclusion, the entomologists said, "We will leave you to judge the degree of precision with which Townsend's methods may have determined the speed of these insects and the value of his deductions.

"We'd like to feel that Townsend's right about the speed record belonging to the insect world," they asserted, "but we're afraid even there the birds have us beaten." Duck Hawks have been clocked at better than 150 miles per hour.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Wallace Porter, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, Reading, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Love and Hisses," with Simone Simon and Walter Winchell. 1:35, 5:10, 8:50. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 3, 6:30, 10:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:00, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 8, 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 6:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:30. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:55.

Hub—
"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Walkiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Don Ameche in "Love Under Fire." Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 12 Aristocrats.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:10, 3:45, 7:20, 9:45. Stage Show; Sibyl Bowen, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan.

Exeter—
"Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 2, 4:50, 7:50. Also "The Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:05, 6, 8:50.

Tremont—
Don Ameche and Loretta Young in "Love Under Fire." Also "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Stockholm," Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village—
"Trapped by G-Men." 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Wise Girl," 3:50, 7, 10.

Uptown—
"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Music

Trinity Court (Monroe Hall)—
Lecture-recital by the Calystra Recitalists, with assisting artists. 8:30.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
Farewell appearance of Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians. 8:30.

John Hancock Hall—
Dance program by Ted Shawn and his all-male group. "O Libertad" will be presented. 8:30. Program repeated Saturday afternoon and evening. 90 St. James Avenue.

Other Events

Old South Meeting House—
"Boycott Japanese Goods," subject to be discussed by a number of guest speakers. 8.

Boston Public Library—
Paul Heid, Robert Kelley, and Stanley Saxton are the composers whose works will be presented on the program of the Composers' Forum-Laboratory. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Chamber of Commerce—
The Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education will hold its 17th annual meeting with addresses by the officers and guest speakers, 80 Federal Street. 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss maginnis will conduct a guidance lecture on French Sculpture. 11 a. m.

Hotel Vendome—
Rudolph Thomas will conduct a lecture-recital on "Otello," Empire ballroom. 3.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8.30.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River." 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:12. Also Sonja Henie, in "Happy Landing." 3:34, 6:30, 9:40.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Marx Brothers in "A Day at the Races." Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 2:30 and 7:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Avant-garde Films From France Shown at Harvard

The Arts in Boston

"The Film in France—The Advance Guard" constituted the Harvard Film Society's final program of the season at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, last evening. And once more it was demonstrated that as far as movie making goes, ideas and money do not necessarily go hand in hand. Artistically speaking, at least two of last evening's films are as far ahead of the Hollywood product as Thomas Mann is ahead of Harold Bell Wright.

The first film on the program, "The Smiling Madame Beudet," was made in 1922 by Germaine Dulac from a scenario by André Obey. It deals with the crisis arising from a series of trivial domestic conflicts against a background of misunderstanding and incompatability. Suggestions and images which pass through the thought of a distraught wife are visualized by the camera. Tragedy—the husband's suicide—is averted at the last moment by the wife's scream, which also closes the door on her escape. The symbolism is clear and effective despite crudities of execution, and the acting is always compelling.

"Menilmontant," the second film, is a tragic study of two sisters. Produced and directed in 1924-25 by Dmitri Kirsanov, a Russian émigré, it is an amateur film, but rich in idea and filmed with originality and invention. A gloomy avenue of trees voices the tragedy of the sisters as they leave the graves of their parents, the victims of a sordid love triangle. Employed in an artificial flower factory, the younger becomes an unmarried mother and is driven on to the streets. Despite the sordidness of the subject, the film has a delicate and searing poignancy evoked chiefly by the performance of Nadia Sibirskaya.

"Ballet Mécanique," the third film, dated 1924, is the production of Fernand Léger, the cubist painter. Perhaps with George Antheil's musical score, its repetitive abstractions would have seemed less tiresome and ludicrous. Dealing with rhythm in movement, the abstractions include a woman in a swing (the starting point), pistons, a face smiling, a woman climbing stairs, saucepan lids, digits, bottles and egg beaters. Purely a technical problem, it holds no dramatic interest. Appropriately, much of its was done with mirrors.

"Bringing Up Baby"

"Bringing Up Baby" is dedicated to the propostion that all men enjoy an occasional hour or so of mild lunacy, violent slapstick and romance of the helium variety. It's an utterly silly affair which may be counted on to do wonders for a case of income tax melancholia. This new Keith Memorial feature is not, as the publicity boasts, "It Happened One Night, "My Man Godfrey" and "The Awful Truth" "all rolled into one," but it does go beserk in a bigger way than any of these previous farces. Of course there are bound to be moments of let-down, but on the whole, we found it hilarious fun.

"Bringing Up Baby" is the sort of farce which begins with a natural scientist awaiting the arrival of a vertebra for the brontosaurus he is assembling; which involves at one point a leopard chase over the Connecticut countryside, and which is climaxed by the jailing of all the principals. The heroine is a little rich girl with a gaze like a vacant lot and dynamite in her heart. In fact, the leopard is practically the only character who shows signs of sanity.

Playing the role excellently in the accepted daffy fashion, Katharine Hepburn is the heroine with the crazy-quilt notion of the social amenities. Her motives, however, are direct and to the point and once she dilates her eyes upon Cary Grant, you know he's in the bag. If anything, Mr. Grant excels his shrewd clowning of "The Awful Truth." Charlie Ruggles is riotous as the big game hunter giving the panther's mating call, while Walter Catlett, Barry Fitzgerald, Tala Birell, May Robson and Fritz Field take with good spirit their share of fate's and the farce's buffeting.

However much of a pet it may be, the use of the leopard will not mitigate humane persons' objections to the use of trained animals in entertainment.

A brisk stage show offers dancing by the Twelve Aristocrats, extraordinary juggling by Felovis, Carl Freed's harmonica septet, singing by Sylvia Froos, and roughhouse by the Diamond Brothers.

"A Slight Case of Murder"

Cadavers are not generally regarded as comic properties but that is just what they are in "A Slight Case of Murder," which brought Edward F. Robinson and a parcel of assorted ex-gangsters to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. In view of the distaste such a subject might well arouse, let it be said here that Lloyd Bacon's treatment has produced a very funny picture.

Mr. Robinson plays a former racketeer gone "legitimate" after the repeal of prohibition. The policy of honesty has unfortunately put him some $400,000 in the red and it is a more or less disconsolate beer boss who arrives at his Saratoga summer home for a short vacation. The gangster is accompanied by his wife and daughter, several henchmen, and an orphan asylum incorrigible. Four gangsters have just been shot on the premises, and the film's most hilarious moments are provided by the efforts of Allen Jenkins, Edward Brophy and Harold Huber to dispose of the bodies. The hero, a timid trouper, and his father intrude on the proceedings towards the end, which, it goes without saying, is a happy one. Ruth Donnelly avoids the pitfalls of overplaying as the former gangster's wife and the cast includes Jane Bryan, Willard Parker, John Litel, Paul Harvey and Bobby Jordan (one of the "Dead End" boys) who is brightly impudent in the role of one Douglas Fairbanks Rosenbloom.

"Romance in the Dark" is better than most of Gladys Swarthout's previous pictures. If that is not very much, it is the best we can say for it. The acting of Miss Swarthout and John Boles is no great help to this lighter-than-air story about a country girl and a great operatic tenor in Budapest. John Barrymore is amusing as a philandering impresario.

"Snow White" and Stage Show

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" moved over to the Keith Boston Theater yesterday, as that house returned to its stage show policy. It is a first-rate program. The Sinclair Six dance with pleasant abandon, as does Harry Dick. Monroe and Grant prove once more to be tops in comic tumbling. Ray Sax plays musical instruments and dances at the same time (he does both well). Frieda Sullivan writhes rhythmically but without reason and Sibyl Bowan, in her long-proved routines, ranges from modern dancing à la Fanny Brice to Mrs. Roosevelt addressing the Girl Scouts. There is also an hour of short features.

J. D. B.

Kirsten Flagstad
Who Will Sing Four Wagnerian Roles During the Impending Metropolitan Opera Season

Bertha Seifert

Last night in Jordan Hall, Bertha Seifert, pianist, made her Boston début in the following program: Prelude and Fugue in D major, Bach-Busoni; Sonatas in D minor, G minor and F major, Scarlatti; Rondo in G major, Op. 51, No. 2, Beethoven; Pick-Mangiagalli's Prelude è Toccata; Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau," and a Scriabin Etude in D sharp minor.

Miss Seifert, who is head of the pianoforte department in the Walnut Hill School, has a prodigious amount of strength; she needed it in order to make the Busoni arrangement of the Bach item roar and thunder as its arranger evidently intended it should. Although Miss Seifert's performance was an astonishing revelation in sonority, we are still unconvinced that Busoni did Bach a service.

The three items by Scarlatti were neatly turned. Miss Seifert has a firm trill which she controls with considerable dexterity; thus difficult trifles such as the Scarlatti sonatas came to enjoyable performance. With Beethoven, however, Miss Seifert appeared to be slightly out of step. The work chosen is not especially rewarding at best.

The Schumann was a test of her musicianship and it was here that a handicap most hampered her interpretations, since at present Miss Seifert is able to use only the damper pedal of her instrument. Thus, for differentiation in tone color, she must rely entirely upon finger dexterity, where most pianists would naturally resort to the use of the soft pedal or the sustaining pedal. This handicap was also noticeable in the Ravel item, of which she obviously had a firmer conception than she was always able to convey through the medium of tone.

For sheer brilliance of technique, the Toccata by Pick-Mangiagalli was a high point in Miss Seifert's performance. An audience of good size received her with great cordiality and demanded extra numbers.

G. M. S.

Events in China To Be Discussed At Milton Dinner

What is happening in China, why it is happening, and how it affects the present and future policies of the United States, the size of its navy, resultant taxation and peace in the Pacific, will be discussed in detail at the third annual dinner meeting arranged by the Milton Town Committee at the Milton Women's Club on the evening of March 23.

Two speakers, experts in their field, whose residence and extensive travel in the Orient qualify them to speak with authority on the crisis in the Far East, have been obtained by Oscar Hausserman, chairman of the Town Committee, to give addresses before the general discussion. They are Dr. G. Nye Steiger, Associate Professor of History at Simmons College, and Dr. Clyde Eagleton, Professor of International Law at New York University.

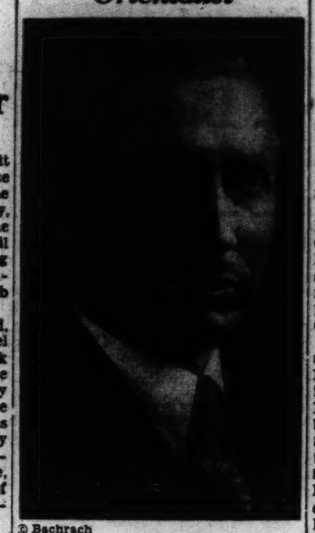
Dr. Steiger will speak on contributing causes of the present crisis. Special emphasis will be placed on the acquiring of territory by the various powers, together with their spheres of influence and special privileges in China.

Dr. Steiger was for 12 years professor of history at St. John's University, Shanghai, and spent his summers in travel through China and Japan. He is the author of "History in the Far East" and other books, articles, and monographs dealing with China and the Orient.

Dr. Eagleton will suggest policies that could be pursued by the various nations in dealing with this crisis. Dr. Eagleton holds degrees from Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and from Princeton and Columbia. He is the author of "Responsibility of States in International Law," "Analysis of the Problem of War," and other contributions in these fields. He has just returned from an extended visit in the Far East.

Tickets for the dinner discussion may be obtained from Mrs. Roger Pierce of Adams Street, Milton, chairman of the ticket committee.

Orientalist



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Dr. G. Nye Steiger
Associate Professor of History, Simmons College, Was 12 Years Teacher in China

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 13

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Federal Appropriations

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee reported today a $130,155,715 appropriation bill for the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments. The Senate Committee increased the total appropriation $436,800 over the sum voted by the House.

Many Towns Use Precaution Against Crowding of Houses

Massachusetts planning experts are broadcasting a slogan, "Two lots for every house," which has been heard and acted upon by 26 towns and cities of Greater Boston and near vicinity in the last few months.

As a result of this awakening to haphazard crowdings of homes so closely that neighbors in adjacent houses can shake hands from their second story windows, some 30 communities have adopted regulations placing minimums on lot sizes in Greater Boston and vicinity.

Among the communities following an example set by Carlisle and Dover in 1933, Lincoln, Weston, Lexington, Melrose, Wellesley, Newton, Brookline, Needham, Falmouth, Peabody, Watertown, Canton, Nahant, Sudbury and Belmont recently established minimums ranging from 5,000 to 40,000 feet. Only the town of Lincoln went as far as the two leaders, Carlisle and Dover, which established a full acre as a minimum house lot for the entire town.

Carlisle was the pioneer in February, 1933, with Dover one month behind. As a result, these two towns are highly touted examples of wide-open spaces with a ratio of only a few families to the square mile of virgin territory.

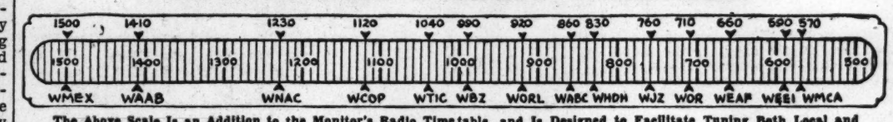
With 13 new planning boards established under the Acts of 1936, Massachusetts now has 139 boards pledged to the task of defending communities against the invasions of speculative builders with more concern for the money than future comfort of those who will live in their houses.

The 139 boards have definite duties to perform in obtaining sufficient appropriations, soliciting Federal aid and proposing progressive zoning safeguards at town meetings. Other towns are preparing to set up similar boards or to substitute more complete systems for elementary programs already under way.

In the matter of minimum lot sizes, Sudbury recently established 20,000 foot lots as a minimum for the whole town. Wellesley has adopted a 10,000 foot minimum and is studying proposals to increase the minimum in certain districts. Weston has divided the town into zones with minimums ranging from 20,000 to 40,000 feet. A new Nahant law sets minimums of 5000 and 10,000 feet in certain districts. Peabody starts at 6000 feet and moves up in certain areas to 10,000 and 15,000 foot lots. Belmont raised about one-third of the town from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. And so it goes, as public interest becomes aroused over overcrowding that too soon develops into slums.

Commenting on the greater Boston trend towards protection, Edward T. Hartman, consultant on planning to the State Division of Town Planning, stated today: "A zoning law is like a suit of clothes, intended for protection.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch...	Sport matinee	Sports review .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics".
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Music; news	News commentator	Lehigh Glee Club.....	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music..	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner".	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies".	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Vocalist; organist.	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Hollace Shaw, soprano; con. orch.	Talk, Governor Hurley	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	Craig Mathues, tenor.	"Bughouse Rhythm" ..		"Voice of Israel".....
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet;	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Sylvia Froos; chorus	The Staley Players: dramatization .....
8:15	"Death Valley Days":	Ross Graham:	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:30 Whiteman Orch.; Sylvia Sidney	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"....	Commentator .....
8:45				
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; vocalists; or.; motion picture preview	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene ..... Used car bonfire ..... Used car bonfire	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. Court of Human Relations; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch. Lawrence Welk's Orch. Bamberger Symphony Orchestra; soloist	Vin Vincent's Orchestra Organ recital ..... Columbia-William and Mary debate .....
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 "Songshop"; Del Sharbutt; Alice Cornett; orchestra	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and Today"; sketch	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:15	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; popular orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip		Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 Dramatic sketch ..	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson		"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News: "Roundelay"	News Service		Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jimmie Dorseys' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Network sports	"Day's End"; music....
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Network sports	Berrigan's Orchestra ..
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Network sports	Berrigan's Orchestra ..

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch ..	
8:00 Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "Radio Almanac".	Mac and Moore.....	"Musical Roundup"..	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Tunes"; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers".....
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"..	Breakfast Club; popular orch.; soloist.....	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes".....
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy".		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose.....	Amanda Snow, songs...	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Children's Hour ..	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet ..	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob S. List.....
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up".	"Music Internationale";	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble	"Choir Loft"; organ..	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Young People's	Maida Severn, songs....	Talk, Florence Hale...	Tall Corn Time"	"Dusty Rider" .....
11:15 Concert; Philharmonic Society of New York, Rudolph Ganz dir'tg	Minute Men; vocal	"Tête-à-Tête"	Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted" .....
11:30	"Our Barn"; children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	program	Youth"; concert	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	News; weather; Noonday	Walter Kidder; organ.	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review ..	
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts ....
12:45 "The Goofs"; Del	Home Hour	Your Host is Buffalo	Italian music program	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00 Jack, Bill Ray	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.	Home Hour	Popular vocalist	"Mike in the Sky".....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Buffalo Presents ..	Club Matinee; variety	The Hemingways	Piano soloist	Berrigan's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents ..	Club Matinee; variety	Vocal trio	Carnegie Tech Orch....	Short Story Editor....
2:00 Talk; music	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music for Everyone"..	Talk, Faith Baldwin....	"Week-End Frolics" ...
2:15 Network speaker ..	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	"Music for Everyone"..	Talk, Faith Baldwin....	"Week-End Frolics" ...
2:30 CBS dance music..	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers" .....
2:45 CBS dance music..	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	"Campus Capers"	Musical Journal	"Cornhuskers" .....
3:00 "Merrymakers"	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies"	Bowling match	Saturday Jam Session..
3:15 "Merrymakers"	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	"Golden Melodies"	Bowling match	Gems of Melody.....
3:30 Girl Scout Anniv'y	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krens's Orchestra.	BBC Variety Orchestra.	Gems of Melody.....
3:45 "World Waltzes" ..	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	Bill Krens's Orchestra.	BBC Variety Orchestra.	Sport reports .....
4:00 Organ recital	Metropolitan Opera:	Stamp program	"International House";	Stephen Charles' Orch..
4:15 Vocalists	'Lucia di Lammermoor'	Walter Kelsey's Orch...	discussion	Stephen Charles' Orch..
4:30 Vocalists	Network program	Top Hatters	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:45 Dunbar Quartet	Network program	Top Hatters	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Story of Industry..	Rakov's Orchestra	Great Plays: 'The Great	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs" .....
5:15 Story of Industry..	Rakov's Orchestra	Magician"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch....	Great Plays: "The Great	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Magician"	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sport preview	News; Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Ben Field's Orch..	Girl Scout Anniversary;	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Ben Field's Orch..	speakers	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel.....	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee....	Dramatic critic	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7.45 shop; dramatic sk.	Jim's Question Bee.....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Columbia Work-	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Invitation to the	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 shop; dramatic sk.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	trio; orchestra	Waltz"; musicale	"Melodic Tones" .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Dramatization; "This	Jack Haley; Wendy Barrie; comedy; orchestra.	Barnes's Barnstormers.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	Proud Heart"		Barnes's Barnstormers.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance;	Al Roth's Orchestra ...	British commentator ...	Boston Olympics vs.
9:15	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra ...	Gilbert's Orchestra	Concordia team of
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Harvard-Yale swimming	Montreal; hockey .....
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	meet	Boston vs. Concordia
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Music by Meakin"....	National Broadcasting	Chicago Orchestra	Boston vs. Concordia
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Music by Meakin"....	Company Symphony	Chicago Symphony Or-	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 guest soloist	Dance Music	Orchestra. Carlos	chestra concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 Network sports	Dance Music	Chaves, conductor	Chicago Symphony Or-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	NBC Symphony Orch..	chestra concert	Sport commentator ...
11:15 Network talks	Roundelay	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	"Day's End" .....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Billy Brooks' Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Robert Weede, baritone.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Interview with Edward Stabis, chief announcer of stations PHI-PCJ, Holland.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Gladys Swarthout; Hortense Monath, pianist; sketch; interview.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Josef Hofmann, guest.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—Natoinal), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; cornet soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Olivia de Havilland, actress; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; José Iturbi, pianist; symphony orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tyrone Power; Jean Parker, in "The Duplicity of Hargraves."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Arnold Belnick, violinist; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

the ultimate cost. It agreed, however, that large savings were possible if the pruning knife were applied intelligently to the budget.

Senator Bodwell renewed his attacks this week, charging that instead of reducing the size of the State pay roll the Admnistration was preparing to increase it by $1,000,000 over the size of the pay roll in 1935.

* * *

The Brown Daily Herald, undergraduate publication at Brown University, has decided to conduct another nation-wide student poll this month. Students in 850 colleges and universities will be approached and asked to give their opinions on international issues. The Herald believes it will be the largest student poll ever attempted.

The American policy in the Far East, policies in regard to the R. O. T. C., governmental methods of keeping the United States at peace, American world policies, naval and military policies, and the Oxford pledge will be among matters to appear on the ballots. The balloting will be held March 21 and the results are expected to be announced by April 15.

Five years ago the Daily Herald conducted a similar poll in a campaign called a "War Against War."

* * *

County jails in Newport, Bristol, Kent, and Washington Counties are called unfit and their closing is recommended in the annual report to the Legislature by Kingsley L. Bennett, Chief of the State Division of Jails and Reformatories, submitted this week.

Mr. Bennett urged a legislative committee be appointed at once to inspect the jails and report on the advisibility of transferring all prisoners to the Providence County Jail. The report charges lack of proper ventilation and sanitary facilities in the various institutions.

"While considerable progress has been made toward improvements," the report says, "there still remains much to be done. The jailers are not entirely responsible for the conditions existing at these institutions as they are unable to rectify conditions if the money for needed improvements is not forthcoming from the General Assembly."

Mr. Bennett reported that his suggestion was not a new one, that as long ago as 1877, Job Kenyon, inspector of the Kent County jail suggested that "In a State like ours one prison should be sufficient for all sentenced persons and those awaiting trial."

Japanese Woman To Talk for China

Paradoxically, Miss Haru Matsui, a Japanese lecturer and writer, will speak in favor of a free China and peace in the Far East tonight at the Old South Meeting House under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods. Miss Matsui was born and raised in Japan and is a member of a wealthy Japanese family. However, she is in favor of the boycott of Japanese goods as the best way to achieve peace for her own people as well as for China.

Dr. Jack Chen, Chinese artist and writer and an authority on the Far East affairs, also will speak for the boycott.

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Boston Area Proves Testing Ground for the Latest in Novelty Houses

Colonials of concrete, houses with glass walls, variants of colonial Georgians and Garrisons, all present the upward curve in individual design—Pre-Built and Precision-Built and prefabricated steel units make their stand and there are both suburban and seaside villages offering prospective home-buyers all that could be wished for variety

The Real Estate Week

Modernism has a dull, non-resonant sound to conservative New England ears. But to builders of Greater Boston awaiting the anticipated up-swing in building, the communities around Boston appear to be assuming the guise of "testing grounds," for almost every conceivable type of modern design and material.

Homes built by so-called precision methods in standard units for assembling on the home site . . . homes with glass brick walls, homes of concrete, prefabricated steel and low-cost homes constructed on a mass production basis like automobiles . . . that is the promise for the season of 1938. Already this promise has gained a heavy foothold in the 100 or more major home developments that have sprung up like magic along the Worcester Turnpike, Concord Pike and Newburyport Pike and the outlying communities served by these high-speed motor arteries.

Prevailing efforts of builders and architects to penetrate New England's deep-rooted reverence for things colonial and methods strictly conventional in building are reminiscent of the motor-car's struggle to oust Old Dobbin and the hitching post from the backwoods of rural Vermont and New Hampshire. But hard as the conservative crust of Yankeeland may seem on the surface, there are soft places through which modernism in style and building methods is breaking.

Took Time to Build Rome

Old Dobbin was not conquered in a day, a year, or in a decade Similarly, the Cape Cod, Plymouth Cottage and Garrison Colonial will not recede without a stubborn defense and probably never will give way entirely to what is termed modernism. Even at this date, it is considered quite an effrontery, even to contemplate a change in New England home construction. But the change is coming, and it shows itself first of all in the introduction of new methods of construction which utilizes the popular colonial taste in architecture.

Years ago, it was almost sacrilegious to attempt the reproduction of mellowed Cape Cod cottages for modern living. Gradually, however, it became acceptable, even to the point where dormers were added and minor changes so altered the original appearance that though it is still classified as a Cape Codder, it bears only slight resemblance to the originals.

Today the Cape Codder is being reproduced in concrete throughout Greater Boston. And while mellowed memories of the antiquated cottages still pervade New England as a whole and many families prefer the 10-year-old home to its modern counterpart, other families have found that even concrete cinder blocks, when dressed up in white paint and sprinkled with ivy, can breathe an atmosphere of simple colonial charm and dignity.

As a result, concrete is becoming a prolific source of building material in Greater Boston. Within a few weeks, it is rumored that a 50 to 100 lot all-concrete home development will blossom near Boston.

People in Glass Houses

Glass brick manufacturers are confronted with the same stone wall of New England conservatism. Only the other day, a New England district manager of a large midwestern engineering concern unraveled a tale of wearying efforts to break down New England sentiment standing so solidly behind conventional designs and construction methods, while other parts of the country report wide open acceptance of what the modern contractors proffer.

Yet there is hope for glass bricks in this week's announcement by concrete manufacturers that cinder block construction is at last proceeding in Greater Boston almost as rapidly as in the Detroit district, now the heaviest user of concrete blocks for homes.

Outstanding examples of concrete home developments in Greater Boston are located in Weston Heath, Weston, and in the Sheridan Estates in Wellesley. Other brightly-painted concrete homes are sprinkled along the entire North and South Shores like forsythia in the Fenway on an early spring day.

Pre-fabrication is yet a puzzle to local builders who find the home-buyer still cold to flat roofs and sharp right angles. Chapel Pines, Marblehead, has the best example of a pre-fabricated home. Donald Perris, builder, has spent an experimental year behind pre-fabricated steel walls and soon plans to convey his reactions through this column.

Pre- and Precision Built

"Prebilt" is employed by Royal Barry Wills, Boston architect and small house specialist, to apply to his low-cost Cape Cod, Georgian, French and Cotswold cottages to be turned out on a mass production basis like automobiles, each to be augmented by distinctive architectural touches.

Architect Charles Willis of Lexington describes his homes as "precision built" or built to standard measurements in large sections and pieced together on the home site in three weeks' time.

Needham has a few outstanding examples of all-steel homes which run into considerable money. Strictly modernistic are a few scattered examples of homes in Greater Boston, such as one that dominates Squantum and another close to the Worcester Turnpike on Hammond Street in Brookline. These are the flat roof types with second floor porches, corner windows and unbroken straight lines.

Homes without cellars are still in the experimental stage. Ardley Hill in Winchester has several of them. And Perry J. Crouse of Westwood has started to experiment with them.

Houses Built to Suit

In the Weld Estates, Brookline, co-operative banks have built two so-called "co-operative homes" and are planning several more. They are built to specifications recommended by 3,000 home owners in reply to questionnaires as to what they wanted most in a home. "Kelvin" homes built to specifications required by the Nash Kelvinator Corporation are coming to Greater Boston this year as illustrative of the growing practice among large manufacturers of household equipment to sponsor homes in order to boom their equipment.

These are but examples of modernism knocking at the doors of conservative New England. Otherwise, colonial architecture and conventional wooden construction methods is the prevailing order for 1938 home building. Colonial villages, of which there are dozens in Greater Boston, continue to attract home buyers. Practically every Greater Boston town and city has its colonial home development to be added to this year.

Waterfront developments for salt-air lovers are located in Squantum, Point of Pines at Revere, and Marblehead Cliffs, Marblehead.

Following the route of the Worcester Turnpike, the home shopper catches glimpses of nearly a dozen modern developments between Brookline Village and a point just beyond Wellesley. Starting with the Homer T. Brown, Chestnut Hill colony, in Brookline, there are the Oldefield Estates, Stony Brae, Newton Countryside and Oak Hill Village in Newton, and the Sheridan Estates, Cliff Estates and Abbot Estates in Wellesley.

W. Clifford Harvey.

By a Staff Photographer

The Old Supplies the Motif for the New

Modernism and the Cape Cod Cottage Stand Side by Side in Greater Boston Like Old Dobbin and the Automobile up in Rural Vermont, And Even the Cape Cod Is Undergoing Variations, Being Produced by Modern Mass Production Methods, Reproduced in Concrete or Built Without Cellar.

Upper Left Shows a Modernized Version of the Cape Cod Cottage in Andover, Built in Sections at the Factory and Assembled on the Home Site in a Few Weeks Time, Architect Charles M. Willis, Lexington.

Upper Right Is a Concrete Version of the Cape Cod at Weston Heath, Weston. Architect, Samuel Glaser of Boston.

Lower Left—Cape Cod Without a Cellar Just Built by Perry J. Crouse of Westwood. The Jog at the Right Is the Utility, Heater Room for the Heating Equipment. Architect, Alfred Metcalf.

Lower Center Is a Cape Cod in the Weld Estates, Brookline, Built to Specifications Proposed by 3,000 Persons, Who Still Think the Cape Cod Is the Best Type of Home. This Is a "Co-operative Cottage" Designed by Frank W. Crimp.

Lower Right—A Splash of Modernistic Architecture on a Hilltop in Squantum.

Insert of Doorway Taken From Colonial Village in Reading Where Colonial Architecture Completely Excludes Modernism in Any of Its Radical Forms.

Old Buildings Declared Bar to New Ones

Greater Boston realtors and builders were today pictured by Rodney W. Long, President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, as sitting on kegs of building materials, their guns trained on building recovery but no one quite ready to set off the first blast to start the new offensive.

To observers, concerned with studying graphs and figures to find out which way the building trade winds are blowing, said Mr. Long, the statement that marketing of land and buildings depends almost completely upon confidence, sounds imaginative. But it was far from a flight of fancy that compels Mr. Long to point out that mortgage money is waiting in the banks for sound projects, that single homes and blocks of stores can get financing for the asking, that the Federal Housing Administration is doing all in its power to invite new construction and sound methods of appraisal. That is no discouraging outlook, despite the apparent lag in building confidence.

Lack of confidence in the future of "new construction" was held by Mr. Long in an exclusive statement to this paper as causing realtors to hold on to old properties for their "book values" rather than let them go at reasonable prices in order to keep them from jamming the wheels of new construction.

"Like used cars," he said, "old houses will glut the markets, depreciate, become obsolete and incur constant carrying charges which will more than offset any possible rise in prices later on. Immigration has stopped and new houses are being built. Old houses should be sold before they get older. There are myriads of buyers for old homes who would renovate and improve the properties if they could obtain them in the first place for reasonable prices."

"We are slow to assimilate the idea that confidence is essential to sound business. But the movement is gaining ground and promises to spread throughout the real estate field in 1938."

Mr. Long stated that the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange was trying to do its part to build up confidence in the building industry by adhering to a policy requiring the highest type of ability and integrity in the realty profession.

Apartment Rents Steady Now But May Rise in Fall

Scanning the Greater Boston rental field today, T. R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, found a serious excess of vacancies, rents about 30 per cent below the levels of 1926-27 and a temporary halt in the march of families out of the apartments of relatives into suites of their own.

Somewhat on the bright side of the picture, so far as apartment house dwellers are concerned, is the fact that rentals have stopped their upward surge of last summer and fall and seem to be stable for the present. Landlords have obtained some relief with "under-priced" tenements rising to the common market level, said Mr. Flynn.

Outlook for the next fall, according to the apartment house expert, seems to indicate slightly higher rents providing that business does the expected and pulls out somewhat from its present mired position.

Abnormal vacancies appeared to Mr. Flynn in all parts of Boston wherein 1500 apartment buildings and 50,000 suites are represented by the Association. Yet this situation, by and large, is not unlike the one faced by apartment house owners a year ago today. They represent buildings that range from the ordinary walk-up to the swank apartment hotel with doormen in livery and braid. And they include properties from the earliest vintage to those built in late 1937 and others that have undergone radical modernizations.

Thus there is broad significance attached to Mr. Flynn's statement that "it is folly to assume that normalcy has been reached with respect to occupancy and until a measure of recovery is noted in the general economic status, little change can be anticipated in the apartment house situation.

"In every section of central and metropolitan Boston, vacancies exist in a degree, while not alarming, cannot be considered at all satisfactory. Outstanding factor on the bright side is the lessening of lease defaults with an accompanying increase in incomes. This has been attained through a more careful selection of tenants, bringing with it a stability in property incomes paralleling those in the period prior to the market crash."

Construction of new buildings in 1938 was not deemed likely by Mr. Flynn in that construction costs are so high. Activity in new building is not expected until rentals go up higher, vacancies are cut down and values rise all along the real estate line. Thus, the association secretary viewed 1938 with little to alter the present picture.

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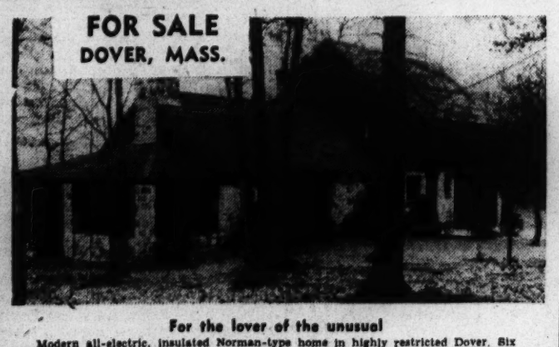

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To four generations of one family this farm has been home. What boy will now fish along the brook? Who will climb its wooded hillsides, roam its sunny fields and find peace before its hearth? To whom will it give happiness, protection and security? If you value these things which made New Englanders the builders of a nation, this farm will win your admiration and affection.

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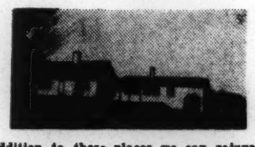

50 Acres

A kindly oak tree shelters this sturdy Colonial where workmen have been busy for weeks, cleaning, painting and restoring this country home to its former dignity. Downstairs are 8 rooms and upstairs, 3 airy sleeping rooms. In the spacious dining room there is a fireplace with brick oven. The original stairway in the hall is also interesting. The extensive view is a pastoral scene looking over the Winnisquam region to the Belknap Mts., with Sanbornton nestled in the foothills. There is a barn and a garage on the property.

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Savage Reports Parklake Apartments Filling Up

Although May 1 is the usual season for the semi-annual apartment house migration—the other trek occurs about Sept. 1—the Parklake, latest and largest of Greater Boston's modern apartment houses reports that vacancies are rapidly disappearing.

Finished last October, the Parklake's 151 suites have been going to families representative of varied walks of life who desire the conveniences and isolation of the home owner combined with the advantages of apartment house living. Naturally, the rents are higher than for the average small apartment since the Parklake suites are equipped with step-down living rooms, concealed radiation, individually heated apartments, streamlined and compact kitchens and corner windows providing an abundance of light.

According to Henry W. Savage Company, sponsors of the $1,000,000 project, apartment houses can no longer be just "apartments." To meet the modern trends, apartments must now be "homes." The Parklake is one of the first attempts in Greater Boston to keep up with this trend.

The Day in Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

Board to Replace Temporary Clerks

investigation of the hiring policies of the commission.

Representative Philip G. Bowker, Republican, of Brookline, critic of the Commission's pay roll, charged today that the Commission was "running to cover" just as a hearing is scheduled on a bill to investigate appointments by the Commission. Next Monday, he said, the public may expect sensational developments.

Mr. Harrington announced that on April 30 a civil service examination will be held for the position of examiner of claims. There are now 265 examiners working as temporary employees.

On the same day there will be an examination for statistical machine operators, 280 of whom are now employed on a temporary basis.

On May 14 an examination will be held for district superintendents of claims, 20 of whom are now on the temporary pay roll.

The secretary said he was not certain all these positions—a total of 737—would be filled from the civil service list for the reason that the Federal Government may cut the budget of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

At an earlier hearing on the Commission's hiring policy, Representative Bowker charged that 777 of 1374 employees were temporary, hired outside civil service. He also contended 17 of 42 branch office superintendents were delegates for Gov. Charles F. Hurley at the 1936 Democratic Pre-primary Convention.

Testimony Heard In Curley Case

Frederick H. Graves paid $1,000 in part payment for a new automobile four days before banking a $15,000 check, his share for settling the claim of the General Equipment Corporation against the City of Boston, Pitt W. Danforth, treasurer of the Massachusetts Motor Car Company, testified yesterday during the hearing before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court on a motion for a retrial of the city's suit against James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso.

Mr. Danforth's testimony, Wendell P. Murray, attorney for Mr. Curley, declared, tends to prove that Mr. Graves, star witness for the city in the original suit, retained the $30,000 found by Judge Fosdick to have been "corruptly received" by the former Governor.

George F. Hall, cashier of the Braintree National Bank, another of the several witnesses brought forward by defense counsel, produced records to show that Mr. Graves' $15,000 check was deposited in his wife's account on Dec. 1, 1933. On the same day, Mr. Graves opened an account with a deposit of $4,750 in the Mount Wollaston National Bank, now the Norfolk Trust Company, according to records introduced by Francis J. Morrison, auditor of the Trust Company. The account was closed out in two months, he said.

Judge Fosdick ordered the defendants to repay $50,000 to the city after hearing trial of the city's suit last November. Hearing on the defendants' motion for a new trial will be resumed today at 3 o'clock.

Back Bay Group Has Annual Dinner

More than 300 persons, including representatives of the Mayor and the Governor, attended the thirteenth annual banquet of the Massachusetts Avenue Association last night in the Hotel Kenmore. The Association is composed of men in business on the avenue for which the Association is named, in Back Bay.

Banjamin R. Vaughn, past President, was presiding officer and James M. Rothwell, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, was toastmaster. John S. Cronin, retiring President was the honor guest.

New officers of the association are: George W. Roberts, President; Charles H. Welch, Thomas F. True and William T. Condon, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Samuels, Financial Secretary; Fay W. Foss, Secretary-Treasurer.

Guests included Judge William H. McDonnell, Senator Laurence Curtis, Representatives George Roberts and Charles J. Innes, Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, representing Mayor Tobin; Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer and Capt. Thomas F. Harvey of Back Bay station.

G.O.P. to Sponsor Patriots' Day Ball

Plans for staging a gigantic Patriots' Day Ball in the Boston Garden on April 19 were announced today by the Republican Club of Massachusetts. The proceeds from the $1-a-person tickets will be used to send hundreds of boys and girls to summer camps this year.

According to the announcement, politics will be banned at the ball to which the Club hopes to attract more than 15,000 persons. However, political observers were studying the political effect upon the Republican party of staging such an affair. Most observers believe the G. O. P. will benefit considerably.

One of the major affairs at the ball will be the Big Apple contest in which all ticket holders will be eligible to compete. The prizes range from a Packard automobile to a seven-tube radio. Other prizes include a Caribbean cruise for two persons, a Bermuda cruise for two, an electric refrigerator, and two chests of silver.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, President of the Club, is Chairman of the ball. Miss Carolyn P. Standley of Rockport is co-Chairman. On the sponsoring committee of 120 members are Republican Senators and Representatives in Washington. The Republican Club is staging the ball in co-operation with various local Republican clubs and city, town and ward committees throughout Massachusetts.

State as Magazine Censor Proposed

(Continued from Page 9)

designed to protect "the morals of youth."

Opposition to the measure came from Archibald Ogden, of Cambridge, member of the Book and Magazine Guild; Arthur D. Hill, an attorney "appearing as a citizen," and Mrs. Gordon Fisher, legislative agent of the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts. All said that present enforcement was sufficient, that the proposed law would interfere with freedom of the press and that it would "merely create another job at public expense."

Mr. Ogden warned that the legislation "might later be followed by legal interpretations which would allow State officials to censor other matters than those of morals." Another opponent was Joseph Lee, Jr., a member of the Boston School Committee.

The chief reason for the measure, according to Representative Boland, is the growing number of picture magazines, many of which, he said, contained vulgar and suggestive photographs. He said that the sale of some of these magazines should be prohibited.

A similar dispute arose over two bills providing for State censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts, which were considered by the committee. One of these would create a special commission to review films before exhibition, and another would set up such a division in the Department of Education. Both proposals would exempt from censorship "educational, charitable and religious films and news reels."

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Dorchester, sponsor of the former proposal, pointed out that there is now regular censorship of motion pictures in this State. The State Department of Public Safety is limited to Sunday showings of films and its reviews are therefore "superficial." John P. McGrail, supervisor of education in the State Department of Education, supported the second bill and said his Department would set up courses in motion picture appreciation if given the right to review films.

Opposition came from Joseph H. Brennan, secretary of the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts; Thomas B. Shea and Mrs. Fisher, of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee; the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, representing the Twentieth Century Club, and Mr. Hill, who is a former District Attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Brennan said the Commonwealth was "amply protected now" by the Legion of Decency maintained by the Roman Catholic Church in Hollywood, by the Boston City censor and the State Department of Public Safety. Mrs. Fisher said movie censorship might lead to restriction of freedom such as is found in Russia, Italy and Germany.

Used Cars Will Be Fused Cars

By a Staff Photographer

In for a Hot Finish

More than 200 sad wrecks that once were the pride and joy of someone, but which are better off the roads now that they have seen their best days, will go up in smoke and flame to the cheers of the assembled multitude and the soft modulations of radio broadcasters on the Mystic Marshes in Medford tonight as the climax of National Used Car Exchange Week. These old cars are some that have been taken in trade for better ones by Boston dealers and will clear the road of what can be nothing else but a hazard and make room for the moving of more cars in replacement.

Council Studies Hull Pacts

(Continued from Page 9)

ful of the effect on them of any reductions in tariff rates that may be granted the British, and, through the 'mosts-favored-nation' clause to other countries as well.

"This fear is also shared by their employees, by those who supply them with materials and equipment, and by other elements in the community dependent upon those industries; and, finally, of course, by our Legislators and other public officers. Mass meetings, newspaper appeals, and floods of letters, resolutions and telegrams of protest have become the order of the day in New England. . . .

Is Hull a Good Trader?

"We recognize that Congress cannot bargain with other countries, Nor can it legislate out of existence the barriers these countries have raised against our products. That can be accomplished only by negotiation and trading.

"This raises the question: How able a trader is our Secretary of State and does he understand how seriously New England industries and their employees will be affected if they are exposed to heavy importations from countries whose labor and other costs are far lower than our manufacturers can hope to achieve?"

Having thus summed up the opposition to the treaty program, Mr. Hook turned to his personal viewpoint of the question. It rather took the members by surprise and gave them a thought to ponder. "This nation must not give up its foreign trade," Mr. Hook said. "To do so would bring consequences that ultimately would hurt us all. It is my personal opinion, however, that policies that put our American prices too far out of line with world prices, now that we are a nation capable of producing surpluses in almost every field of agriculture and industry, are dangerous and short-sighted. As alert and understanding business men, we must project our thoughts somewhat beyond the confines of our own businesses and think of the fundamentals upon which our future rests.

"If we do not, we may awaken some day to see our economy manhandled and controlled, not only in its incidence with foreign nations, but at home as well. We are dangerously near that point right now, as all business men know."

Grady Claims Treaty Benefits

Mr. Grady, who followed Mr. Hook on the program, held the proposed British treaty up as a sort of plum for which shrewd Yankee traders should be eagerly reaching instead of shunning. He argued:

"Our total foreign trade in 1929 was about $10,000,000,000. This shrank to less than $3,000,000 in 1932. . . . This program is a conservative, carefully operated endeavor to get back as much of that shrunken trade volume as is possible."

Seeking to allay the fears of New England manufacturers that they might be driven out of business as a result of the Hull program, Mr. Grady said: "We have made 17 agreements and testimony is general that no American industry or production has been adversely affected to any serious degree. One cannot judge the tree except by its fruits, and it seems to me fair to ask those concerned about what may be done, to carefully appraise what has been done."

He then described the care taken by the Tariff Commission in working out negotiations that reduced barriers along lines that were helpful to business and not adverse.

Mr. Grady took up the theme of Mr. Hook's remarks by saying that it was the view of the Reciprocity Committee that tariff reductions are justified when the rates on a commodity, even one competing directly, are unduly high. "This policy," he said, "is clearly warranted if our boasted American efficiency in production is to continue to have any real meaning.

"Reductions are easily justified, also," he continued, "when rates are high on products of those industries whose exports greatly exceed imports and on those essential raw materials upon which American industries are dependent. Finally, there is ground for questioning a high duty on items of which we have no domestic production or in which domestic production is negligible, or where because of the nature of the product or the location of the industry, increased imports could at most be equal to only a small percentage of domestic production."

Skiing Entering Season's Last Lap

With the sun rising higher each day and the snow line retreating, skiing is now entering the stage where enthusiasts are counting remaining week ends in the mountains on the fingers of one hand.

There is still a sufficiently wide distribution of snow cover and new powder snow to fill "Snow Trains" tomorrow and Sunday, heading on Sunday for Plymouth, N. H., Waterville Valley and Franconia Notch, where trails are reported in good condition, with the exception of Taft trail which is declared dangerous.

High spot of the week end is the race meet of the Ski Club Hochgebirge and the Appalachian Mountain Club on Wildcat trail in Pinkham Notch. The best of Boston's downhill and slalom racers will run against the pick of Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, the White Mountain Ski Runners, Red Birds of Montreal and the Schussverein—55 entered in the downhill races and 35 in the Sunday morning slalom.

The Sunday "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad will go to Plymouth, Campton (for Waterville Valley), and Lincoln, leaving the North Station at 8:15 a. m. With a single stop at Winchester at 8:27, it will run express to Plymouth.

A Pinkham Notch "Snow Train" will be operated on Sunday, March 20. This will be limited to 500 passengers because of the fact that transportation facilities through the Notch to the Glen House for the Mt. Washington ski areas can take care of only that number. Advance reservations will be accepted all next week at the Passenger Department or at the Travel Bureau in the North Station, but as soon as the 500 tickets are sold the train will be closed. North Conway officials advised the railroad that they cannot, under any circumstances, take care of any more than that number to the Notch.

Tentative plans are under way for a "Sugarin-off" Snow Train to be operated March 27 to Plymouth, N. H.

New Maple Sirup Enters Markets

The first maple sirup of the season, Spanish type melons from the Argentine, and pink-meated watermelons from Cuba, are among new offerings in Boston markets this week end.

The sirup is selling at 75 cents for a quart tin. No maple sugar is available as yet. The Argentine melons are being sold for $1 each and the Cuban watermelons for $1.50.

Dasheens are also available now and are better in size and appearance than last year's supplies. These "tropical potatoes"—as they are sometimes called—are about the size of a yellow turnip. One advantage claimed for them is a small starch content. They are priced at 10 cents a pound.

New white potatoes from Florida are offered at five or six cents a pound and the Maine product is selling for from 30 to 35 cents a peck. Sweet potatoes are five cents a pound.

Cheese is popular at this time of year and there is a large supply in many varieties. Mild New York State cheese is selling at 28 cents a pound and old cheese at 35 cents. Muenster is 28 cents a pound, Sage 32 cents, Coon 35 cents and Canadian Cheddar 38 cents. Danish Bleu, resembling Roquefort, is 48 cents a pound, Roquefort 75 cents and Gorgonzola 50 cents.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We like the idea of a late Easter . . . and that's what we're having this year, you know. Because it gives us women more time in which to assemble the ensemble and get everything ready in general. And then, too, we are more or less assured that it won't be so cold that the Easter Parade finds us with our old fur coat wrapped warmly around us; with the new spring suit back home filling space in the closet while it waits for presentable weather.

Easter reminds us of the clothes you'll wear . . . which to you may mean the clothes you'll make . . . all your very own self! All of which brings us to the fact that we ran into a grand buy in the way of an electric sewing machine at Hovey's this week. Limited quantity and all that sort of thing . . . but worth making a rush in town for if a sewing machine is what you yearn for most at the moment. It was a Domestic . . . and if you don't know much about names as far as machines go, we happen to know that it's a name that has meant quality in performance for years. It dates back to long before the electric machine came in . . . and well do we remember how mother used to let us wind the bobbin on occasions! But to get back to this particular machine . . . which is something like $43.50 (and you can buy it on the partial payment plan if you like), it folds up into a small table when it's not in use. Just throw a table scarf over it, center it with a big vase of flowers . . . and nobody would know the difference. That is if you must masquerade it; though there's no reason why you should. It has the little sewing light right in front so you can see where you're stitching; adjustable knee control, and the latest features that you'll find on other machines.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cases and Cases And Then More Cases

Luxurious no end are Prince Matchabelli's new satin, taffeta and bengaline handkerchief cases, tissue cases, jewel cases, washcloth cases . . . and his Lingerie Threesome. The first of the group explain themselves; but perhaps you question the last mentioned. If so, it's a trio of envelopes in three different sizes. The large one is for your negligees, the middle-sized one for your lingerie, and the Baby Bear is for your slips. However, this isn't all . . . for while your lingerie is in a definite place, so you'll know right where to put your finger on it, whether it's in your suitcase and you're in the upper berth, or in your dresser drawer . . . everything is being permeated with Duchess of York sachet; for the sachet is sewed right into the case. Especially tricky, in that they're lined with dark colors. The idea being that you use the light shades while you're at home; but when you travel your turn the case inside out. Buttons for closing on both sides. Downtown shops that supply you with your favorite Matchabelli perfumes will have them. Slattery's, C. Crawford Holdidge's, for instance.

♣ ♣ ♣

Pianos That'll Fit in Anywhere

Pianos, like radios, are getting smaller by the minute. It used to be that you had to use up the better part of your living room for your piano (or build on an ell!) but nowadays they're so small you almost have to look twice. Of course there are still soom rooms left that are big enough to hold them, but how many times have you heard some woman telling about her daughter who used to practically live at (and for!) the piano . . . but who hasn't touched a piano since she was married because the piano simply won't fit into their tiny apartment. This is the girl who should wander into Charles D. Blake & Co.'s store at 122 Boylston Street or 872-876 Washington Street, and find out about the allowance she could get on her old grand piano toward one of the new small ones. Spinets and consoles and tiny baby grands. We saw one console that sells for less than $250. Terms if you like.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bridge Cards With Five Suits

Shopping jottings: Just as we learned how to manage 52 playing cards without having the table yell "misdeal" . . . along comes a pack of bridge cards with no less than five (count 'em!) suits! That's 65 cards to battle with. Which may interest you. Order them at Jordan's or Filene's. Have you a little school girl who can tuck herself into a size nine dress? Then do buy her that cunning little red and green plaid dress at Dixon's Dress Shop (next to Loew's State Theater). The one with the pert white collar and the two little pockets which have 'Collars' too. A red button on one pocket, a green on the other. And a red and green velvet bow at the neck. The cutest thing for only $3.95 now! A special on Daggett & Ramsdell creams this month. Two jars for a dollar . . . the cleansing and the tissue. Housecoats that shriek spring, with their huge flowers, at Chandler's . . . for $5.95.

Janet Treat.

Amusements

BOSTON

Katharine Hepburn * Cary Grant
BRINGING UP BABY
Barry Fitzgerald, May Robson, Walter Catlett, Fritz Feld
ON THE STAGE
"EVERYBODY SWING"
with SYLVIA FROOS
Other Star Acts
KEITH MEMORIAL

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

WELLESLEY, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Thurs., Fri. 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
MARX BROTHERS
in "A DAY AT THE RACES"
Walt Disney's "Academy Award Revue"

LINEN

The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and cooperates with the Bureau in protecting you . . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

Linen is prized for its appearance, its strength and its wearing qualities. Add to this the many effects it is possible to get in weaving, its singular tendency to absorb moisture, and you have, for certain purposes, an unmatchable fabric. Like cotton, it has developed through the ages. We read of flax and linen in the Bible. In the Valley of the Kings have been found mummies in linen wrappings that have endured for centuries.

For your finest table set, your sheerest waist, your most treasured embroidered pieces, you use linen. The air's conquest goes forward on roaring fliers with linen wings.

Small wonder, then, that linen has imitations (though many are in themselves good). The Boston Better Business Bureau has recommended that fabrics of linen mixed with cotton or hemp and imitations with no linen content be correctly described in advertising.

Facts for Shoppers Series.

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer Street Liberty 3038

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.

38-40 Park St. Somerville, Mass. Som. 0319

T. C. BAKER CO.
Ford and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
BROOKLINE VILLAGE
At the start of the Worcester Turnpike
Offers a varied selection of re-conditioned and guaranteed used cars. Over a hundred cars to make your selection from. You are sure to find here the car you desire at the price you can afford to pay.
Open Evenings Beacon 5205, 5206

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

RHODES BROTHERS
For variety, serve fish frequently! The sweet, delicious, "fresh-caught" flavor of our
Fish and Sea Foods
keeps our customers coming back for more.
Fresh Fruits — Vegetables — Meats
Dairy Products
In Boston: telephone KEN 4500
In Brookline, Newton: LON 2040
170 Massachusetts Ave. Boston

NEAREST GARAGE TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
Special Monthly Rate
DAY PARKING
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE Courteous Service
Falmouth and W. Newton Sts., Boston

Our Opening SPECIAL
Shampoo, Wave $1 and Manicure . .
Complete Beauty Service
Open Evenings
Uptown Beauty Salon
236 Huntington Ave. Com. 7680

PICTURE FRAMING
Framing done in our own workshop.
Make an early selection of EASTER CARDS —our assortment is complete
GREETING CARDS
SHORT'S BELVIDERE ST. Off Mass. Ave. KEN. 5093

Flowers for the Holidays from
August THE FLORIST
118 Massachusetts Avenue
At Mass. Subway Entrance
Free Delivery in Greater Boston
Ken. 6829

Greeting Cards Novelties
Alice Kimpel
specializing in
Home-made Candies made in our own Candy Kitchen
Home-made Pastries, Pies and Decorated Cakes for all occasions
Special Luncheon Served Daily
No Smoking
138 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Mechanics Building
Telephone Kenmore 3194

albert coleman flowers
87 massachusetts avenue
kenmore 4260
commonwealth 8141

Complete Garage Service
Convenient storage, by hour, day, week or month. Repairing, greasing, washing. Open day and night.
R. S. ROBIE, Inc., Garage
171 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
COM. 5700

You Are Offered the best in all branches of beauty culture at the
Adaline Thomas SHOP
Kenmore 5775 420 Boylston Street

● It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Good Dress as a Factor in Business Success

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

That Well-Groomed Look an Aid To the Good Worker

Business Girls (Men, Too!) in Seeking to Achieve Neatness And Suitability in Dress Realize Its Value to the Job

Self-Help Series
First of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles, of which the following is the first, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The importance that business attaches to a well-groomed appearance is based not exclusively on the pleasure conveyed by a neat silhouette, a harmonized color scheme and attractive accessories, but largely on the story behind the appearance. It is a story of intelligence, of quiet observation and refinement; and the employer who recognizes in a woman or girl of his staff or in an applicant for a job a talent for interpreting the mode so that it reflects her individuality, conforms to the nature of her work, and expresses at one and the same time restraint and cheerfulness, feels confident that the individual who has assembled the costume will manifest intelligence also by faithfulness, initiative, resourcefulness, and amiability.

This is particularly the case when the good effect must be achieved without the disbursement of much money. People whose incomes make careful planning necessary are obliged to exert great ingenuity in order to look smart, and are deserving of particular credit and confidence when they succeed.

What Price Style?

A first essential is to know the season's decrees—the correct length for skirts in relation to their cut and function; the position or positions of the waistline; the high-and-low, the shape and the drapery of the neckline and the décolletage; the focal points of fashion interest at the moment. For instance, are sleeves, shoulders, bust and hips important and how are they made interesting? What modifications of prevailing silhouettes are necessary for your figure? Fashion always gives sufficient leeway for individual variations—though not for violations—of her pronouncements.

It is sometimes asked why fashions which from year to year and decade to decade may be diametrically contrasted, nevertheless contrive, after a short time, to appear to us attractive. It is because (save in exceptional periods when prevailing fashions have no aesthetic justification) not one feature but many features of the silhouette are altered at once and thus a symmetry between the parts is established. According as skirts grow fuller or straighter, waistlines and shoulder lines are changed in order to set up a balance and the complete effect is again a harmony, though a different harmony from the out-going style.

New Fabrics Also

For new silhouettes, moreover, special fabrics are introduced so that the fabrics in vogue never stage an arbitrary appearance but are related to the total fashion picture. Trimmings, too, in type and in application, are modified to express the character of the whole costume.

The individual who must select her clothes in budget departments has special need to understand what constitutes a harmony between the inter-related units or parts of a dress. The feeling for this is often instinctive and is the same thing as an appreciation for design in any field. It is assisted by the study of illustrations in fashion magazines, by attendance at fashion shows, by window shopping, and critical observation of the clothes worn by well-dressed women. Such knowledge enables one to select among a heterogeneous collection on the display racks, models that have, so to speak, an air of finality; that are right.

Which and What?

To put up the best possible appearance in our offices, shall we buy the most expensive dresses we can afford and wear one or two constantly; or shall we buy effect as cheaply as is at all reasonable and so acquire a varied wardrobe? This is a question which the individual must answer for herself in relation to her temperament and her type. A girl who is of the severe and classic type needs the kind of clothes which depends on line and handsome fabrics—because smartly-tailored lines cannot be achieved in poor-quality materials. Equally, the girl whose figure presents problems, requires cleverly cut dresses, although for her, simplicity may not be so becoming as a planned intricacy. On the other hand, the slim, pretty young thing who can create a glamorous effect with becoming color, dainty neckwear and soft draperies, may be very wise in buying style at a low price and building up a wardrobe that will charm by its diversity.

Dark or neutral colors are the smartest for business, both in winter and summer; but this does not mean dull colors, for exciting tones are obtainable in dark greens, blues, reds, browns. In spring and summer dark or neutral grounds can be enlivened by gay-colored patterns, and throughout the year colored details, jewelry and accessories should be used to animate a somber foundation.

Accessories Many or Few

This introduces the question of the value of accessories in relation to their expense, a really important matter to consider in any scheme for economical and attractive dressing. Accessories are not cheap, and the idea of having several sets of them for each costume, although it may sound thrifty, when computed with pencil and paper, turns out to be an expensive method of introducing change. Indeed, a set of accessories, including hat, shoes, gloves, costume jewelry, neckwear, belt and handkerchiefs, can easily mount beyond the price of a new frock. And this frock, in the cause of economy, could be of a color or include in its pattern or some detail a color, which would justify the use with it of the same accessories which adorned the first dress.

Which method, then, will contribute more to one's attractiveness in the office? A variety of frocks or fewer frocks played up with more accessories? Two factors must enter into the decision, the first being, which scheme seems to the individual more interesting; the second, which of the two costs less money in the course of a season.

Completing the Picture

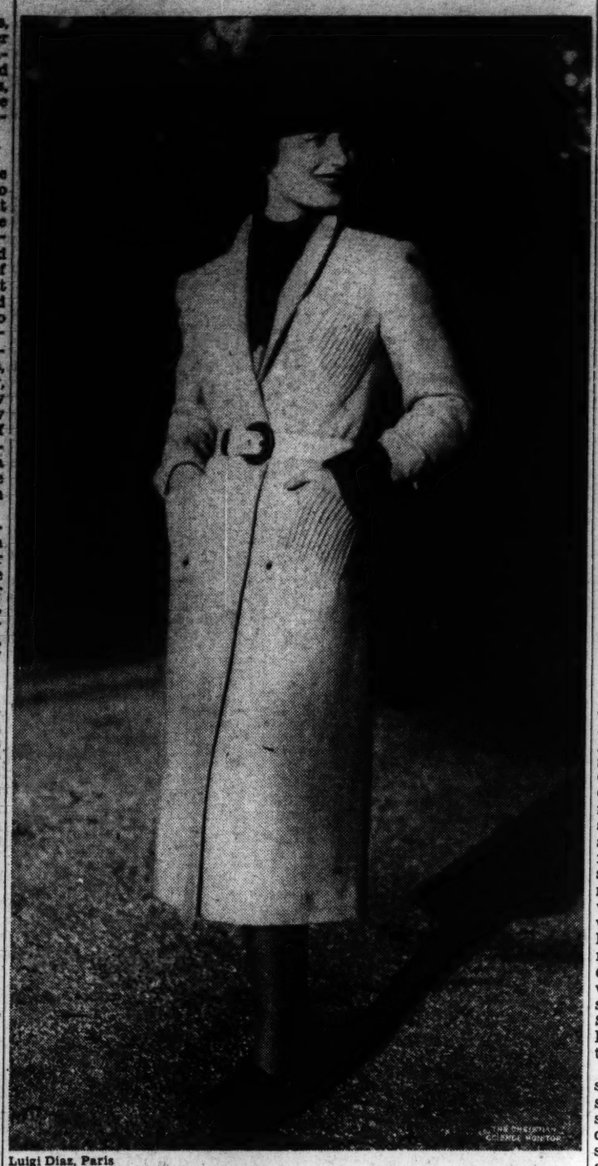
Well-fitting shoes and silk stockings without runs are essential to a neat appearance. Many cheap shoes look cheap and do not keep their shape, so it is wise to watch for the periodic mark-down sales at the best shoe stores, and to buy models which come close to being classics. Medium heels and closed toes are smarter for business than sandals. "Service-sheer" hosiery, likewise, is more suitable than the exceedingly diaphanous types which, despite the low prices at which inferior qualities can be bought, are in the end very expensive because they are always perishable.

Probably, no one thing does so much for a face as the coiffure. Any girl can spend wisely a certain amount of time in studying her hairline and in finding out in front of a mirror what certain lines do to her individuality. The placement of the parting, the sweep of the hair across the temples, the plane or planes above her brow, the relation of the arrangement to the ears and to the nape of the neck, greatly modify her type. Some girls wear straight hair becomingly, and when so, the effect is distinguished, but the majority of faces are made more attractive by a frame of soft curls. Unless the hair is naturally curly, the basis must be a permanent, but after this is achieved, any girl who is clever in such ways, can work out with the various curlers which are offered, and which do not injure the hair, satisfactory coiffures of her own. They will not be as professional-looking as those of a skillful "hair sculptor," but when economy is essential, it is practical to study the coiffures illustrated in fashion publications and to copy or adapt them.

Hands are greatly in evidence in many types of office work, and employers will observe them approvingly when they are carefully kept and neatly manicured. Although long and highly colored nails, when they are in style, may be permitted in certain kinds of employment concerned with fashions, in offices of a different character they are highly objectionable. One ring or, at most, two rings may be worn if becoming to the hands. Hand-wrought silver and semi-precious stones are more suitable than very valuable pieces, and are decidedly preferable to machine-made imitations of real jewels.

Like everything that is worthwhile, good dressing demands sacrifices and faithful, often tedious, service. A consistently neat and attractive appearance, however, day-in, day-out, will, if united to business proficiency and an agreeable disposition, have its reward in terms of business advancement.

The second article in the series will appear on tomorrow's Education Page.



Luigi Diaz, Paris

Creed, the English Tailor, Offers This Coat of Beige Wool for the First Spring Days. The Pockets of Cartridge Pleats Are a Novelty. A Crimson Silk Scarf Is Tucked In at the Neck and the Belt Is of Beige Leather. The Red Felt Hat Is From Rose Valois; the Leather Pouch Bag, by Creed

Paris Fabrics Include All Rainbow Tints

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

There is so much to tell you about the new spring fashions that one hardly knows where to begin. In the first place, the new models are really lovely—more wearable and shall we say, more "sane" than we have seen for many a long year. The word "amusing," thank goodness, is heard no more in couture-land, for, save in the case of one or two extremists, it is not applicable to the new mode. It has even disappeared from the vocabulary of the vendeuse. "Interessant, n'est ce pas, Madame?" "Exquis, n'est ce pas, Madame?" "Merveilleuse, n'est ce pas, Madame?"

Spring Rainbow

Though "the March winds do blow and we yet may have snow," let's curl up on the couch before the fire and look over the samples of the new spring fabrics. Colors, first. For the street, Paris clings to black and after that comes navy blue, then there are all the lovely pastel shades of pink (a prime favorite for long coats and suits as well as frocks), blue, mauve and green. Royal blue and the old-fashioned Regency pink are used for blouses and evening frocks and among the "also-rans" are garnet, gray, beige, tan, honey and white, with, very rarely, brown and buttercup yellow.

There are lovely new soft woolens and "carry-ons" of old favorites. Lesur's "Tortax," a firmly woven, soft, all-wool material, is the outstanding fabric for the tailored suit. This comes, this season, in one hundred and ninety-eight shades. The use of a plain color for the frock or skirt and a small plaid or check for the coat or jacket, or vice versa—the plain for the jacket and the fancy material for the frock—is universal.

Checks, narrow stripes and small, two-toned plaids in pastel shades are popular and the good old polka-dot once more steps into the lime-light in both silk and woolen fabrics.

Rodier's "My-dhou," a soft, rather loosely woven woolen, which is made in both plain colors and in checked and plaided designs, is a prime favorite for the street ensemble.

Woolen Jersey

Woolen jersey holds its own for the street frock and there are new, extremely fine varieties made by Rodier and Lesur which are firm and unstretchable and yet of almost feather weight. Etamine is a popular old-time material which comes in lacy stripes and small geometrical designs as well as in the plain, old-fashioned weave. This is being used for the summer ensemble—the lacy pattern for the coat and the plain for the frock. Old-fashioned woolen voile is seen in summer street frocks and the fine woolen crepes are still in fashion for dressy afternoon and evening gowns and a material of Lesur's called "Jok," which this manufacturer tells me is the finest woolen that can be made, made its successful debut this season.

French flannel and Vyella are used for blouses and beach and tennis frocks, the latter material growing in popularity with each successive season. Fine woolen reps and whipcord are used by Creed for the spring tailored suits and coat. Shepherd's plaid in fine checks is also seen in several of the houses.

In the Silk Parade

In the silk parade, surah has come very much to the front, used for the spring ensemble, for blouses, jackets and evening gowns. Grosgrain is a popular material for the dressier tailored suit, long coat and evening gown. Colcombert, the silk manufacturer, is making a new soft alpaca, in plain and checked designs which is proving a favorite for the spring ensemble. One also sees all the soft, mat crepes; romain, albin and crepe-de-Chine as well as some in the fine crinkly weaves, though the latter are fast losing their popularity. Crepe satin remains a favorite for both day and evening gowns and taffeta is, as always, a popular material for smart summer day and evening frocks. Silk jersey holds its own for the long, slinky evening frock and for the dressy afternoon costume.

Tussore is another typical summer silk which is always used for the summer tailored suit and for the sport frock. Organza goes merrily on its way, a prime favorite for the summer evening gown and for the garden party frock.

Less Spectacular Prints

This season's printed materials are not nearly so spectacular as heretofore. There are a few which come into the "amusing" category, such as that used by Madame Schiaparelli, a black ground on which white placards printed with "Attention de la peinture" alternate with splashes of red, yellow and green paint, and her circus prints on which clowns, acrobats, horses and elephants cavort over a white background. A popular print used by several houses has a pattern formed by the figure 1938 and another, designed no doubt for the May bride, is scrawled with "Amour-Amour." The designs range from little geometric or tiny flower patterns to huge splashes of bright bouquets.

Cottons and linens are more numerous than ever. There are gay cotton prints in bright floral designs and striking linens in colored stripes—narrow red, white and blue being the favorite, used for jackets worn with dark-colored frocks and for sports and beach costumes. Piqués, plain or in blistered, striped or brocaded patterns are perennial favorites for jackets, long coats, tailored frocks and trimming.

Lace is very prominent in all the leading houses, ranging from the heavy woolen variety, through brodierie Anglaise to the finest Chantilly. The latter is used by Bruyère, Ardanse, Patou and Chanel for trimming street frocks of light wool and silk crepe. Tulle and net make romantic evening frocks with full skirts and draped bodices. The new printed nets with black background and big floral designs are very attractive. Mainbocher shows a series of gowns in this material with skirts that sweep out at the back in a pointed train.

At Home in a Hacienda

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas

Mrs. H., daughter of a Kansas banker, upon completion of her training to teach kindergarten, accepted a position in Guatemala. Years later she married a missionary, honorably retired from salary but acting editor of the small church paper.

Undaunted, Mrs. H. transformed one wing of the printing plant into a home and equipped it electrically so that she might have more time to devote to cultivating an intimate social contact with the children of the native, under-privileged classes in Guatemala City.

Let's drop by her home most any afternoon.

We'll find her directing the play of a group of these youngsters on her flower-bordered lawn, or helping some native mother put together an American birthday cake which she'll bake for her in the electric stove.

Again, we'll see a scantily dressed child, sitting in the patio, ecstatic over the cheap little something which Mrs. H. gave it, a mere trinket which she bought at a five and ten on her last trip to the states—but she gave it in beautiful spirit to the tattered child and at the right time—thus it is priceless.

Shall we look into this hacienda some evening or better, stop and call. We meet a diplomat who finds the judgment of Mr. H. so logical. Men and women of affairs in this capital are there, too, and young people who like the wisdom of this missionary of half a century and his young wife, who has the art of making everyone feel she wants to understand their problem, their joy.

One does not find lavish furnishings in this home. One does not go there to enjoy rare food. Rather the personalities of two people — who find time to enjoy people and in that way break down social prejudice.

M. F. M.

A Friday Column

Delicious Hot Drinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question of what to drink on cold mornings is sometimes a problem. The writer has solved it by making "raisin tea."

When the breakfast cereal is put on to cook, the raisins—a generous handful of seedless or seeded package raisins to each cup and a half of hot water—are put on to simmer over a moderately hot fire. Some sugar is added—usually about a level tablespoonful to each handful of raisins.

By the time the cereal is done and the toast made, the raisin drink is a nice brook-brown tone, ready to drink. The raisins themselves after the liquid has been poured off, may be eaten hot with a little milk or cream, or may be set aside to be used in puddings, or to be served cold as stewed fruit.

Hot lemonade or orangeade may also be taken for a hot breakfast drink, proving very palatable. As they must be served piping hot, be sure to put a spoon in the glass before you pour the drink, and be sure to stand the glass on a little plate, or some kind of coaster to protect your table from heat marks—if you serve your breakfast on a bare table.

Children relish hot clear soup for breakfast, the writer has found, and for some youngsters this seems better than the richer chocolate or cocoa. Hot beef tea or chicken bouillon, made from the prepared cubes are probably the quickest to prepare, for all that is required is to pour hot water into the cup and dissolve the cube.

But this particular writer still feels that the boiled raisins give the nicest hot drink to be made, and passes on the suggestion in hope it may prove helpful to some reader.

H. B.

Chocolate Drops

Melt

2 ½-pound bars of any sweet chocolate. When they have melted, gradually stir in

1 cup condensed milk. When blended, drop from a teaspoon upon waxed paper. Press a half nutmeat into each chocolate drop or add chopped nuts to the mixture. For fudge, pour the blended mixture into a buttered plate. It keeps well in the refrigerator for days and also makes a good cake or saltine frosting.

L. C.

"Bought my husband one," writes Monitor reader M. A. G. of Lancaster after trying Tek herself.

Tek's professional small-shape cleans INSIDE surfaces as easily as outside. Tek Jr. for children.

Tek
TOOTH BRUSH
Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Remember—the surfaces of porcelain and enamel are glass too

AND OLD DUTCH

IS ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR PORCELAIN AND ENAMEL BECAUSE IT DOESN'T SCRATCH

So safe is Old Dutch Cleanser, so free from harsh scratchy grit, that it protects the fine surfaces of mirrors just as it does the glass-like surfaces of bathtubs, washbasins and sinks. Use Old Dutch also for cleaning painted walls and woodwork, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines and painted and linoleum floors.

GARDENING

For Flower Combinations California Offers These

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

One of the happy things about winter in California is the possibility of making combinations of flowers, whether in the garden or in vases for the house, that are out-of-the-ordinary.

Orange blossoms and ripe fruit for instance, hanging on a tree at the same moment. Heather at your doorstep with rosebuds on the trellis while snow still covers the mountain tops.

Or within-doors a bowl of gay calendulas and bright blue cornflowers. Again, in a quieter combination, pink cherokees, or Cecil Brunners if you prefer, mixed with fairy-like Sedum spectabile and sweet alyssum. Out in the garden again a corner of vivid poinsettias flanked by masses of crassula arborescens, that plant that is literally covered by its masses of dainty rose-colored blossoms. If you are an Easterner, the first sight of these makes you jump, they remind you so of the New England mayflower or arbutus.

Or again, a garden boundary made by white cherokees gleaming with their abundant glossy foliage while high aloft towers a Belle of Portugal—that rose that bears blossoms so regal they take your breath quite away.

Perhaps you are one of those people who scorn the geranium. But notice that one called "Chatsworth," the red of which is like nothing so much as the cherry ribbons that were popular in the days of Godey's Ladies' Book. Add to them a little company of "airy fairy" Rocky Mountain Daisies, and there! dare you ever again speak slighting words about the humble geranium!

For an exotic effect try putting one tall Karl Druschki rose in a high vase with, trailing irregularly out of it, a streamer of the Buena Noce vine whose cream-colored waxy blossoms are reminiscent of mistletoe. Or a bougainvillaea of the scarlet, not the magenta, variety, juxtaposed with the vivid spikes of the Aloe. Or again old-time narcissus flowers combined with lush ferns and branches of cotoneaster with their brilliant berries.

Must it not warm the cockles of any heart to come, in the wintry season, upon a fence where tall hibiscus plants with their highly decorative leaves and their glowing blossoms of red and old gold, peep through the paling while nestling at their feet grow bronzy begonias,—all bespangled with blooms of red and pink and white?

And then again for the house, what lovelier combination could be desired than that of heliotrope and fuchsias? Whether you arrange it for the dining room or the living room, whether in an antique Sheffield container, or in a winsome Cupid-drawn chariot of Dresden ware,—the heliotrope will enchant you with its fragrance, while the fuchsias beguile you into thinking they are, instead of flowers, fairy sprites that actually dance and prance "for your delight."

A Friday Column

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, 3 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

LOVELY NEW ZINNIAS
15 VARIETIES
The Finest Zinnias Grown—Season's Newest Novelties. FREE—An illustrated catalog of California flower seeds, with a complete list of the finest bulbs grown in the world.
FRASER & SON
California Seed & Bulb Growers
1000 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

GOVE'S GLAD BOOK
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THAT'S MRS. EVANS' HOUSE. I KNOW HER. LET'S DROP IN AND ASK
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 810,440
1938 volumes to date 42,302,220
1937 volumes to date 134,901,370

Market Develops Rallying Power After Early Drop

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Quiet buying support got behind the stock market today after leaders had suffered declines running to 2 or more points.

The list was at its worst in the opening period, with dealings relatively lively on the slide. The pace slowed later when extreme losses were halved or canceled in many cases. Recovery tendencies were still in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

News from a market standpoint continued spotty. In addition to souriah sentiment engendered by the Whitney failure and indictment aftermath, traders saw scant cheer in the business picture. Washington happenings, while viewed as more constructive than otherwise from a tax revision angle, seemingly were without buoying price influence. Selling to meet March 15, income tax payments was a retarding factor.

Rail News Better

Railroad bonds once more slanted downward and major commodities were inclined to give ground. Foreign securities markets weakened as tension over the Austro-German situation became pronounced.

Rails had the benefit of the official report on last week's freight loadings which showed a more than seasonal increase. The depressed feeling over the disappointing rate boost, though, restrained this group.

Helpful was the President's statement the White House railroad conference would take place early next week. The plight of the carriers was stressed by President Williamson of N. Y. Central, who said the road's car loadings from Jan. 1 to March 5 were off 29 per cent from a year ago.

Distillery issues were affected by the House proposal of a raise in liquor taxes of 25 cents a gallon. Signs of slight expansion in automobile centers aided motors.

Rails Unsettle Bond List

Acute weakness in rail loans caused general unsettlement in the bond market today.

Broad selling continued in the carrier division as Wall Street circles continued to express doubts the freight rate increase granted this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission would be sufficient to repair depleted revenues.

Some short line issues dropped 6 to 8 points and several of the actively traded secondary ratings were down 3 to 5 at the start of the final hour.

Among the heaviest losers in the active list were Great Northern 4s, 1946, "G"; Erie first 4s, 1996; Big Four 4½s; St. Paul 4½s, 1989, "E"; New York Central & Hudson River 4s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

Speculative industrial and utility issues moved lower with the rails. U. S. Governments also lost a little ground following early firmness.

Most European obligations sold off.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The curb market, under leadership of oil and metal shares, headed into lower ground today.

Pantepec Oil dropped around ½ point on fairly heavy trading. Newmont Mining had lost nearly 2 points

Railroads to Ask Workers to Accept Reduction in Wages

WASHINGTON (AP)—A meeting of railroad executives will be called in Chitago March 18 to consider asking railroad brotherhoods to accept a wage reduction, a spokesman for the Association of American Railroads said.

The meeting, it was said, will be attended by executives of systems belonging to the association.

All aspects of the railroad situation also will be considered, including freight rates.

Asked whether the roads would seek a further rate increase from the Interstate Commerce Commission, one observer present at today's A. A. R. special board meeting said, "My guess would be against it."

The spokesman said that today the board had considered the entire railroad situation, "past, present and future."

The problem of wages was studied as an important element of the situation, he added.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: From an irregular opening the stock market went progressively lower in today's session. The closing tone was weak. Selling concentrated in international issues. Trans-Atlantics, industrials, oils and mines were heavy. Gilt-edged securities and home rails made the best showing but demand for these fell off in late trading. German bonds were heavy, other foreign bonds quiet.

Paris: Bourse issues, generally heavy at the close, reflected action of the London market. Industrials and internationals were in supply. Government bonds moved irregularly. Suez Canal, quoted 23,525 francs, was 475 lower.

Liverpool: Cotton eased a little under hedging against outside growths, Bombay selling and scattered liquidation. Trading was quiet and prices closed off 1 to 2 points.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 9: Receipts, $117,888,974; expenditures, $60,731,—; balance, $2,668,330,940; customs receipts for the month, $7,781,261. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1): $3,979,582,—; expenditures, $4,140,184,—; surplus deficit, $1,160,973,— (a decrease of $47,—); customs receipts for the previous day: gold deposits, $12,198,348,334.

1938 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

A

40½	36½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	45	45	45	+3	
52	36	Acme Stl (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 7	
10⅝	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	7	8¾	8¾	8¾		
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20½	20½	Mar10	
22	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	21	20½	20½	— ½	
3	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	Mar 9	
58½	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	23	53¾	52	52	−1	
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛	
13⅜	10½	Alas Juneau (.80a)	30	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	76	1¾	1¼	1¼		
17¾	12	Alleghany pf xw	2	14	14	14	Mar 4	
17⅛	11½	Alleghany pf$30xw	24	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅜	
17⅛	13	Alleghany pf$40xw	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Mar 7	
17⅛	13½	Allegheny pr pf	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	−2⅜	
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	4	16½	16½	16¾		
9⅞	7⅛	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2	
176½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	162	161	161	−3½	
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2	
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	Mar 7	
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	13	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	48	48	48	Mar 8	
61¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	52	45¾	44¾	44¾	−1¼	
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	12½	12½	Mar 9	
3⅜	2¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	— ⅛	
34	14¾	Amal Leath pf	2	14½	14	14½	— ⅛	
72⅛	57	Amerada-Corp (2)	3	64⅞	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛	
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1⅛e)	1	62	62	62	Mar10	
18½	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	9	13¾	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛	
42½	30½	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	10	34	32¾	34		
91⅜	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	85	84½	84½	−1½	
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	Mar 9	
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(½g)	14	20½	20	20¼	— ½	
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	40	39	39	−3	
17¾	12½	Am Ch & Cab-(¼e)	13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18	
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104		
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar 8	
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	12	11¼	11¼		
16⅜	12½	Am Crystal 6 (⅝e)	*8	13⅜	11¾	12	— ⅝	
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	6	3½	3½	3½	— ¼	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3	
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
19¾	12	Am & F P 86 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2	
25½	16⅝	Am & F P 87 pf	1	20	20	20	Mar 9	
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7½	7½	7½	−1¾	
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	Mar 9	
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7	
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	11	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛	
2¼	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	— ⅛	
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar10	
7⅞	5¾	Am International	10	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜	
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	22	18¾	18¾	18½	−1½	
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	60	60	60		
14½	12⅜	Am M & Pdy (.20e)	3	13½	13½	13½	Mar10	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼	
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	17	.30⅝	29¾	29¾	−1¼	
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9	
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	25	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
40	26	Am P & L 6pf(1½k)	3	28	27¾	27¾	−1¼	
33	22	Am P&L5pf(.83¾k)	1	23½	23½	23½	−1¼	
14¾	11½	Am Rad&Stl (.60a)	30	13⅝	13	13½	— ⅛	
22½	17¼	Am Roll Mill	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅜	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	71	70½	70¼	−1¼	
20½	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18⅜	18¾	— ⅜	
14¾	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½		
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	57	48½	45¼	45⅞	−1¼	
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Mar10	
62	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar 8	
34¾	23⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	45	25⅞	24¾	25½	— ⅞	
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	Mar 9	
116½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	116⅛	116⅛	116½	Mar10	
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17	17	17	Mar 9	
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	54	131	130	130¾	— ½	
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	67½	66¾	66¾	— ¾	
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	10	68	67½	67¾	— ¾	
139⅝	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	138½	138½	138½	Mar10	
7½	5½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛	
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	19	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8	
5¾	4	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar 5	
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	31	30⅝	31		
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	19	6½	6¼	6¾	— ⅛	
40	30½	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛	
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	154	31½	30	30¾	— ¾	
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	−1	
18	15½	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	16	16	16	— ½	
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7	
3½	3	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Mar 9	
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	27	27	27		
100½	94½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	93	93	93	−1½	
6⅞	5	Armour Ill	41	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	
42	39⅜	Arm Ill pr pf	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31	
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	28	31⅛	30	30½	−1⅛	
7⅞	6¼	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
5½	3¼	Arrohon Corp	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Mar 8	
8⅜	6¾	Asad Dry Goods	45	6½	5⅝	6¼	— ⅛	
69	66	Asad D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9	
68¾	68¼	Asad D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¾	68¼	68¼	Mar 5	
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32		
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	33	32	32	−1	
72	60	Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	60	59	59	−1	
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	21	21	21		
7¾	5¾	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8	
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar10	
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	19	22¼	22	22½	— ⅜	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	— ¼	
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	40¼	40	40	Mar 8	
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	−1¼	
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28	
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛	
3¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar 9	
4⅜	3¼	Aviation Corp	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛	

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	21	8¾	8¼	8½		
10⅞	6⅞	Balt & Ohio	197	6½	6	6½	— ¾	
13¾	7⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	52	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
24	20	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	−3¾	
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜	
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜	
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	19	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛	
13¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½		
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅜	17	Mar10	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4	
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar 5	
8¾	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛	
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16	
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜	
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	2	18⅜	18½	18⅝	— ⅜	
40½	29	Best & Co (3½a)	4	35	34	34		
65¾	50¾	Beth Steel	106	54½	52½	53⅞	−1¾	
16½	14½	Beth Stl 8% pf (1)	4	15½	15	15	— ⅛	
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	5	93¾	92	92	— ¼	
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	−1¾	
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	3	13	13	12		
15½	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	18	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜	
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	39	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅜	
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	25¾	25¾	25⅞	Mar 8	
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	12½	12½	12½	Mar 8	
19⅜	17½	Borden Co (1.40)	24	17½	17½	17½		
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	37	24	22½	22⅝	−1¾	
4⅝	3	Boston & Maine	5	3½	3¼	3¼	Mar 9	
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8	
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
26½	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	21½	21½	21¾	— ⅛	
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	2	27	27	27	−2	
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	31	31	31	Mar 8	
2⅜	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾		
9¾	6¾	Bklyn-Aq Trans pf	19	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (8)	1	28	28	28	— ⅜	
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	15	15	15	— ⅜	
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9	
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛	
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	13	5½	5	5	— ⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	4¾	4	4	— ⅛	
20	15½	Bullard Co (½e)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛	
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	19	29	27¼	27¾	−1¾	
9¼	7	Burling Mills (1)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
20½	16¼	Burr Add M (.30e)	3	17	17	17	— ⅛	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2¼	2¼	2¼		
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛	
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼		
7¾	4⅞	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝	
4⅜	3	Byers Co & S (.30g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
11½	9⅝	Byers (A M) Co	1	9½	9½	9½		
19⅝	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	5	17⅞	17	17⅞	— ⅝	

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1¼a)	5	20	19¾	20		
49¼	48½	Calif Pack pf(3½)	1	48	48	48	— ½	
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	
10½	6⅞	Calumet&Hecla(1.20g)	15	8¾	8	8½	— ⅛	
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜	
19⅝	13½	Can Dry G Ale	20	17½	16¾	17	— ⅛	
87¼	80¾	Canad Pacific	80	.85⅞	6	6	— ⅛	
34	20	Cannon Mills(1e)	1	33	33	33	−1	
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar10	
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	16½	16	16	Mar 8	
45¾	39⅜	Carrier&nOn (.35g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar10	
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	4	85	82	83	−2¼	
55½	29¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	17	43½	41¾	42	−3	
102¾	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	103⅜	102¾	102¾	Mar10	
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	7	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13	
29½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Mar10	
28	22	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	27	27	27	Mar10	
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	2	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛	
11	9½	Cent S & W	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜	
6½	5⅞	Cent Vio Sug (⅝g)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛	
5¼	4	Centy Ribbd (.30e)	4	4	4	4	Mar 8	
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	14	38¾	38	38½	−1	
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	
30½	20¾	Champ P&P (¾e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Mar10	
13½	7½	Checker Cab	1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
26½	21½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	20	23¾	23½	23½	— ¾	
87	87	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9	
48½	37¼	Ches Corp (3)	4	42	40	40	−2	
1¼	⅝	Chi & N Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23	
3¾	2¾	Chi & N Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar 9	
1¼	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1¼	1¼	1¼		
4⅝	3	Chi & N West pf	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛	
2⅝	2	Chi Grt W pf	12	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	6	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛	
1⅞	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1¾	1½	1¾	— ⅛	
13⅞	9¾	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10	10	10	— ⅛	
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Mar 7	
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar10	
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1½	1¾	1¾	Mar 9	
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾		
1¾	⅝	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	1½	1½	1½	Mar 4	
13⅝	9½	Chic Corp (1½g)	1	12	12	12	Mar10	
10⅝	10⅝	Chicago Oil (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar10	
3⅞	2¾	Chicago Pn	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
67½	51	Chrysler Corp	97	61	60	58½	−1	
17⅜	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	13	13½	12	12	— ½	
5¾	3¾	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	

1938 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18¾	18½	18½		
36½	19¾	Clev Graph B(2.50g)	8	30½	30	30	— ½	
41	33⅜	Climax Molyb(.30e)	6	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼	
15½	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜		
125	113	Coca-Cola (1½e)	*1	119	118	119	Mar10	
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Mar 4	
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	6	9	8⅞	9		
96½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (6)	2	94	94	94	+1	
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alt (½e)	1	22	22	22	— ½	
20	14½	Col Pict & Iron (1g)	1	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜	
21⅝	16⅞	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	16½	16⅛	16⅛		
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&E pf (.48g)	16	7	7	7	— ⅛	
78	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Mar 7	
18½	11⅞	Colum Pict vte (1)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛	
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7	
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	5	66	66¹	66	−2	
38¾	31½	Comi Credit (4)	2	34	33¾	33½	−1⅝	
95	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	95	94⅝	95	Mar 8	
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (6)	8	38½	37½	37¾	−1⅝	
99	93	Com In T ev pf(4½)	1	99	99	99	Mar10	
10	7¾	Comi Solvents (.80)	12	7¾	7¾	7¾		
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
42½	30	ComdeSouth pf(1½k)	*2	33¼	35½	35½	Mar10	
27⅞	23¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	14	23½	23¾	23¾	— ⅜	
7	7⅛	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	Mar 8	
18⅝	14⅜	Congoleum-N (¾e)	14	20⅜	20	20½	— ⅜	
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3	
19½	13⅜	Consol Aircr (½g)	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜	
8	6⅛	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	9	7	7	7	— ⅛	
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	18	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼	
95½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	6	92	91½	92		
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛	
6⅞	5½	Consol Flm pf (½g)	1	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	Mar 9	
5¾	4⅛	Consol Laundries	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	29	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21	
7½	3⅞	Consol Rlt Cuba pf	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼	
9	⅝	Consol Textile	9	⅝	⅝	⅝		
5½	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛	
23	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	14½	15	Mar 8	
86½	83¾	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9	
16⅝	13⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	17	14	13⅝	14		
34¾	27¾	Cont Bak A	6	13	13¾	13⅝	— ⅜	
16½	12½	Cont Bak B	1	13⅝	13¾	13½	— ½	
3⅜	1⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar 1	
85	73	Cont Can (1½e)	4	41¾	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛	
45¾	38⅛	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅝	
110½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅝	
33	27½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	8	29¼	28	29¼	— ⅛	
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	19	1⅝	1½	1½		
34¾	27¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	34	28¾	27½	27¾	— ⅜	
16½	12½	Cont Steel-(1¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7	
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	8	64	63½	63½	−1	
166½	164	Corn Prod pf (7

Commerce and Finance

Financial District Is Staggered by the Whitney Revelations

Business and Industry

Favorable Gains In Belgian Trade During Year 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium's economic development in 1937 was on the whole favorable, in accordance with world conditions, it is declared in the annual report of one of Belgium's leading banks, the Société Générale de Belgique.

On the other hand the general business activity of Belgium could not attain the level of 1929, as was the case in several other countries.

The volume of Belgium's exports in 1937 was, in harmony with world trade, about 95 per cent of the average for 1929. The economic situation of Belgium, however, closely follows the trend of the international situation. As a result of higher profits the majority of industrial enterprises were able to restore their operating capital in 1937 which had been affected by the economic depression.

The first nine months of 1937 generally were much better for banking in general than 1936. But in the fourth quarter of 1937 the tendency suddenly changed. Money is now abundant and investments are only carried out on a very small scale.

The situation in the coal-mining industry is especially favorable through the substantial increase of prices. Many coal-mining industries have been able to put their enterprises on a sounder financial basis.

Business conditions for the Belgian iron and steel industry in 1937 were somewhat better as far as the home market was concerned. Early in 1937 there was a shortage of raw materials, which, however, was soon supplied. Only toward the end of 1937 activity began to decrease. All in all the activity was 21 per cent higher than in 1936, while 94 per cent of the maximum production of 1929 was reached.

U. K.-Cotton Trade Seen Sacrificed On Altar of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

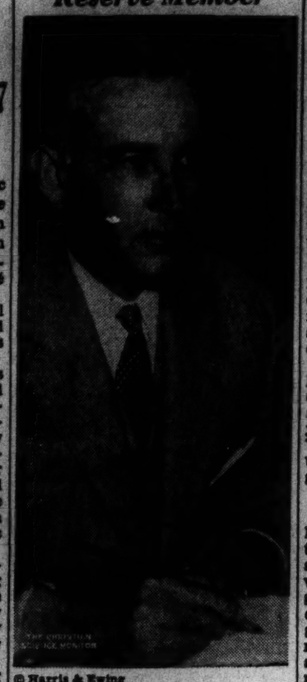
OLDHAM, Eng.—That the Indian cotton trade had been sacrificed on the political altar was the contention of Mr. Fred Mills, speaking here recently to members of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

"We have been asked," he said, "by various British Governments to cultivate a spirt of good will with India and reciprocity would follow. We have given tangible effect to our good will in the increased takings of Indian cotton, but in spite of this our exports of cotton goods to that market have continued to dwindle.

"In addition our effort to get more cloth into India by using more Indian cotton," he continued, "has landed us into trouble with the operatives in this district.

"Our difficulties are being accentuated by the desire of the operatives to get on to superior qualities and making demands through the medium of alleged bad spinning complaints for increased money. Unless there is reason exhibited we are going to ruin what is a most valuable part of our trade," he concluded.

Reserve Member



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Ernest G. Draper

Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Nominated for Membership on Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Draper Nominated For Membership On Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ernest G. Draper of Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of Commerce since 1935, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

He was named to the vacancy created by the resignation of Joseph A. Broderick of New York.

A native of Washington, D. C., Mr. Draper, 53, began his business career in New York City after being graduated from Amherst in 1906.

He was president of the American Creosoting Company for eight years prior to 1920. Later he became vice-president and treasurer of the Hills Brothers Company.

He has been a member of the New York State Commission on unemployment since 1930 and formerly served on the New York City Art Commission and advisory commission on minimum wages. He was a representative of industry on the National Labor Board in 1930 and is a former member of Secretary Roper's Business Advisory Council.

Freight Carloadings Up 8 P. C. in Week; 24.3 P. C. Under '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 552,916 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 5.

This was an increase of 40,986 cars, or 8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 177,413, or 24.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 346,582, or 38.5 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over Last week	Incr. over A y'r ago
Miscellaneous freight	211,238	15,398	†89,856
Less-than-carlot merchandise	151,498	16,540	†19,585
Coal	106,733	5,130	†52,825
Grain and grain products	33,630	2,824	4,809
Livestock	10,897	†758	†740
Forest products	36,923	1,133	†9,277
Ore	5,805	†13	†2,912
Coke	5,884	743	†6,048

†Decrease.

New Financing Shows Marked Shrinkage

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $7,334,018, compared with $57,806,000 the previous week and $152,376,820 in the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows.

Municipal issues the past week amounted to $5,074,500, the same, approximately, as a year ago, against $56,253,000 the previous week.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$5,074,500	$5,948,280
Public utility	100,000	130,600,000
Miscellaneous	250,000	3,130,000
Stocks	1,909,518	10,798,570
Industrial		2,900,000
Total	7,334,018	153,376,820

Healy of SEC Is Against Revision Of Maloney Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discussing the regulation of the over-the-counter markets before the New York Security Dealers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria here, Robert E. Healey, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, attacked the Bankhead amendment which would exempt dealers in municipal securities from most provisions of the bill and stated that such exemption smacked of unfair competition.

The speaker said that the Maloney bill was made necessary by the existence of "unethical and unconscionable practices" probably beyond the reach of the existing law. Without it, he said, the SEC would undoubtedly feel obliged to ask Congress for "more pervasive powers."

Says Bill Not Revolutionary

Mr. Healey declared that the Maloney bill was not a novel or revolutionary reform measure but merely an effort to create "a legal framework for co-operation between your government and your business." He denied that Section 2 of the bill, granting to the SEC authority to make certain rules governing brokers and dealers without regard to their membership in registered associations, had been "sneaked in or gotten in by trickery, as some have charged." Section 1 provides for registration of self-regulatory associations.

"The Maloney bill never did provide for, and the commission never sought, control over municipalities or over the issuance of securities by them," Mr. Healey said. "I see no valid reason for excluding those men who make their money through buying and selling municipal securities from the provisions which apply to those of you who make your money through buying and selling private corporate issues. They are made of the same clay as you or I."

The number of exclusively municipal dealers was estimated to come to not more than 10 per cent of all over-the-counter dealers, Mr. Healey went on. A study of municipal offerings of $100,000 and over in the first half of 1937, he said, showed three types participating: registered brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies and unregistered brokers and dealers.

Small Share of Municipals

The study showed the unregistered dealers handling exclusively only thirty-two issues, totaling $7,107,000, out of nearly 350 issues, totaling almost $600,000,000 in addition to their participation in syndicates with other dealers.

The exclusively municipal houses seem to deal chiefly in issues which have been outstanding for some time, Mr. Healey concluded, and "regulation, far from injuring municipal financing, should in the long run improve the quality and reliability of municipal financing." He stressed the extent of defaults in municipals in 1934.

Mr. Healy termed the over-the-counter market "not only the medium for an immense volume of trading, but also the principal channel through which the savings of the nation flow into new financing." He pointed to 60,000 separate issues published in services to which brokers and dealers subscribe, against 6,000 listed on exchanges.

The Maloney bill, he said, was an effort to "foster self-discipline within the law and the confines of the national Constitution" in accordance with the Schechter decision, adding that "ultra-conservatives" realized the principles of this decision "rather slowly."

Signs of Industrial Upturn Lacking, Says Standard Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tangible evidence that business activity will soon show important improvement is lacking, according to the weekly summary of the Standard Statistics Co. Business men are apparently marking time until the outlook for prices, business and legislation is clearer, says the report, and manufacturing schedules are still being maintained on a highly conservative basis, with buying policies geared to immediate requirements.

"Business sentiment, however, while still highly conservative, is showing some signs of emerging from the deep pessimism which has prevailed for a number of months," says Standard. "This moderate change in sentiment probably reflects:

Growing evidence that operations in a number of industries have reached at least a temporary low point.

Relative firmness in the primary raw material markets.

The feeling that the Administration is adopting a more realistic attitude toward the depression.

The fact that the usually barometric stock market reached its low point four months ago, and despite further contraction in general business since, stock prices have been showing relative firmness.

The hope that seasonal influences this spring will promote at least a moderate business recovery and possibly initiate a major uptrend.

"While these factors are encouraging, they are not by any means conclusive. It is doubtless true that a number of industries have reached, or have passed, their low operating points for at least several months ahead, but the improvement in prospect for several important lines is not substantial."

Utility Stock Delisted by Curb

NEW YORK—North Texas Electric Company 6 per cent preferred stock, $100 par value, is to be stricken from the New York Curb Exchange list at the close of business March 12 as the transfer books in it are to be closed permanently on March 18.

Street Shocked at Whitney Fall; Lauds Exchange's Quick Action

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nothing, it is said here, has so shocked Wall Street in a generation as the announced insolvency of Richard Whitney & Co. and serious charges of misconduct leveled against the firm and in part at least already admitted by the former head of the Stock Exchange.

But a favorable aspect of the situation is seen here in the speed and firmness with which the Stock Exchange has acted, and also in the fact that the debts owed by the firm to the outside public are the comparatively small sum of $200,000 or less owed to not over 50 persons.

Audit Reveals Irregularities

No one will ever know how soon the firm's difficulties would have come to light had not the Exchange inaugurated a new ruling on Jan. 1, which extended to all firms the routine checks previously imposed only on firms carrying margin accounts. Since 1922 the Exchange has checked carefully on the financial condition of the approximately 400 member firms carrying margin accounts of a total of 600 firms. This year the checking system was extended to the rest, including Richard Whitney & Company.

This check consists in the first place of a call on each house at least twice a year and perhaps more often, that it fill out a questionnaire showing its financial condition in detail. Then, perhaps a day later and perhaps five months later, but also at least twice a year, an auditor of the Exchange calls on the firm with a pocket full of pencils and spends anything from a few hours to several weeks checking its books.

The auditors came back from the Whitney firm late in February with long faces. What they reported to the Business Conduct Committee was hardly believed, but the Committee immediately pressed its staff into further and closer examination. By the middle of last week irregularities in the books were almost certain. On Monday morning the Business Conduct Committee met at 10:30 and did not adjourn until 1, having decided to present their findings to the Governing Committee. So great was their haste that the governors were called by phone and met at 2:30.

Exchange Acts Quickly

Aghast at the news, they voted to prefer charges, which with the constitutionally prescribed 10-day requirement for the firm to answer puts the hearing on March 17, next Thursday. Mr. Gay then posted to Washington to tell Mr. Douglas. Tuesday morning Dean K. Worcester, Executive Vice-president of the Exchange, carried the information to the State Attorney-General's New York office. The Business Conduct Committee met with the firm's member partners and were told point blank by the latter that the firm was insolvent. It was too late for a rescue party. For this reason the Exchange broke precedent in Mr. Gay's announcement from the rostrum of the firm members' suspension before the charges had been formally heard on March 17. There was no news leak prior to the announcement, there being no more close-mouthed men in the world than the members of the Business Conduct Committee, and so the announcement fell on an astounded Street like a thunderbolt.

While it is expected that the insolvency will in the end greatly strengthen the hand of the Securities and Exchange Commission in its control of the Street, it is also felt that the prompt and firm action of the Exchange was an excellent example of the self-discipline which Washington mentors have so often recommended for business in general and the Stock Exchange in particular. Mr. Whitney was one of the most popular men in the Street. During the 1935 election he received the highest number of votes for governor ever accorded a candidate for that post. In addition to having been the Exchange president from 1930 to 1935, he was at the time of his suspension a member of the important Law Committee, chairman of the Committee on Bonds (Witney & Co. dealt chiefly in bonds) and a member of the Conference, Management and Personnel, and Foreign Business Committees, a director of the Stock Clearing Corporation, a Trustee of the New York Stock Exchange Building Corporation and a Director of the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Committee.

Blow to Street's Prestige

On the first day after the announcement an incredulous Street was convinced that Mr. Whitney had been at worst guilty of ignorance of transactions within his firm which caused its trouble. By Wednesday the feeling had changed to one of hostility to a man who, as the best-known broker in the United States and perhaps in the world, had either by mismanagement or fraud effected a blow to Wall Street prestige even more severe than the revealations of 1932 and 1933. By his presidency of the Exchange, by his leadership in the fight against federal regulation, and by his general recognition as a Morgan broker the failure of Mr. Whitney's firm involved the central points in Street reputation.

By Thursday even this view was somewhat changed. It was felt that the news was too altogether extraordinary to be taken as a reflection on any particular group or profession of men, but must be considered as an individual matter. No one here can understand how a man so well placed and with such an excellent future could have o jeopardised his position as to dabble in an unseasoned Curb stock to the extent of putting his firm into almost complete ownership, or how he could have sunk so much money in this firm, his phospate venture in Florida, or his personal ventures. The $800,000 or so of funds so far missing according to testimony at the Attorney-General's office are considered here as representing only a fraction of the ultimate losses.

Extent of Losses Unknown

The Distilled Liquor stock bought at an average of $15 and now trading around $4 is said to represent a paper loss of around $1,600,000. Various partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. have been holding a $500,000 unsecured note, since reduced to $474,000, since late in 1932. Mr. Whitney is reported authoritatively to have been recently touching his friends and other persons from whom he had never previously borrowed, for sums varying from $25,000 to $100,000 apiece and, even after substantial discount, the aggregate of these rumors runs into large figures. Naturally the individual lenders did not talk of their loans nor know of loans obtained from others. While such borrowings are quite legal, and natural in the case of a man in desperate financial straits, no one knows either the extent of the total liabilities incurred, nor what has become of the money, nor what cog can have slipped in Mr. Whitney's thinking to have caused him to go on borrowing good money to throw after bad.

His personal fortune a few years ago must have been extensive and all this is presumably gone. The tendency here has been to conclude that the case, instead of truly reflecting on Wall Street in general (as it is certain to do in the public mind), may be more properly analogous to those all but inexplicable rail accidents ultimately charged to "man-failure" rather than to inadequate railroad safeguards or to unsatisfactory standards for railroad engine-drivers.

Southern Railway Cuts Payroll 10 to 15 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway system announced it is making 10 to 15 per cent reductions in payroll expenses.

"This is being done as a result of continued low level of traffic being offered," the railway said in a formal statement.

The announcement said the railway is "discontinuing some Saturday work and spreading work among present employees, also reducing some forces and reducing some salaries so as to bring about a 10 to 15 per cent decrease in payroll expense."

Outlook Brighter For Savings Bank Insurance Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Prospects for enactment of Governor Herbert H. Lehman's savings bank life insurance bill grew brighter as the New York State Assembly indicated the measure would be put to a vote in the final days of this legislative session.

Favorable action by the Assembly to provide New York mutual savings banks with authority to establish an insurance system similar to that employed in Massachusetts has seemed likely from the start, but leaders in the lower house held back to await a vote in the Senate.

The decision to vote upon the insurance bill regardless of the upper house, where Democratic senators have blocked passage, is seen to improve the prospects of the proposal, for even should the Senate defeat Governor Lehman's plan, Assembly approval would subject it to a new vote.

If the friendly Assembly enacts a savings bank life insurance bill, the Senate hardly could afford to turn down one of Governor Lehman's major pieces of legislation, according to observers. Thus the bill might go through even though it failed at the initial test.

Meanwhile, the Senate measure was put over until Monday to provide the Governor and Senator James J. Dunningan, majority leader, time to marshall their forces.

Chief among the Governor's problems is that of obtaining sufficient support among Republicans to offset the defections from his own party. Up to now the Senate Republican group has maintained that the savings bank life insurance bill was the Governor's pet measure and that he should obtain substantial Democratic backing before asking them to trail along.

Crosley Radio Shows Net Loss

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Crosley Radio Corporation reported a net loss of $376,914 for 1937, after depreciation charges of $233,153 and flood and fire losses amounting to $343,314. In 1936 the company showed net profit of $1,237,056. Net sales for 1937 were shown at $18,735,450, compared with $21,583,213 in 1936.

Machinery Orders Reverse Downtrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Domestic machine tool orders in February reversed the downward trend of the previous six months and increased more than 10 per cent over the January level, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The index of machine tool orders for February as computed by the association was 75.7, compared with 118.4 the month before and 165.2 for February a year ago. Foreign business accounted for 35 per cent of the total volume last month, as against 63 per cent in January.

The number of inquiries from domestic users of machine tools was larger than in January and interest generally is much broader than it has been in recent months, the association reported.

Chase Bank, N. Y., Shows Substantial Gain in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Deposits of the Chase National Bank on March 7, 1938 were $2,115,260,000, compared with $2,069,990,000 on December 31, 1937, according to the statement reported by the bank in response to a call by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Total resources amounted to $2,423,645,000 compared with $2,375,379,000 on December 31, 1937; cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, $723,594,000 compared with $708,040,000; investments in United States Government securities, $590,479,000 compared with $603,362,000; loans and discounts, $733,095,000 compared with $728,522,000.

Capital of the bank on March 7, 1938 amounted to $100,270,000 and the surplus $100,270,000, both figures unchanged from the year-end. Undivided profits on the latest call date amounted to $28,121,000, after payment on February 1, 1938 of a semi-annual dividend of $5,180,000. This compared with $31,121,000 on December 31, 1937.

Charges Politics In Enforcement Of Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal Trade Commission expert said that enforcement of the anti-trust laws "has been sporadic and has been more political than legal and economic."

Testifying before a Senate judiciary subcommittee on the Borah-O'Mahoney bill to require licensing of large corporations, W. J. Ballinger, chief FTC economist, asserted that many anti-trust cases "have not been properly presented to the Supreme Court."

Mr. Ballinger said that if Government attorneys had emphasized the economic effects of monopoly, they might have won more anti-trust cases.

The economist asserted that "toll takers" in Wall Street had been leaders in building up monopoly by "plotting for the last 50 years to cheat, force or maneuver more honest men out of their property."

Statistics on the national business structure were submitted by Mr. Ballinger, who said that between 1926 and 1932 one per cent of the banks controlled 99 per cent of the country's deposits.

In the 1926-32 period, he added, five per cent of the water power companies controlled 75 per cent of the facilities, five per cent of the iron and steel companies controlled 95 per cent of iron and steel reserves, five per cent of the copper companies controlled 55 per cent of copper reserves and five per cent of all corporations controlled 80 per cent of corporate assets.

The Pullman and Aluminum companies enjoy "practical monopolies," Mr. Ballinger said, and large corporations in other fields control a lion's share of the business.

Reading Iron to Liquidate

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Reading Iron Company stockholders have authorized the liquidation of the company in accordance with the recommendations of the board of directors. The company, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, "will continue to manufacture its products during the term of its liquidation while it has the raw materials."

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
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ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
521 Fifth Avenue
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NEW YORK
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"GOLD STOCKS During a Business Recession"
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Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '43-40 June	106.10	106.10	106.10
3 3¼s '43-41 Mch	107.12	107.12	107.12
14 4¼s '47-52	108.29	108.29	108.29
4 3¼s '44-46	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 4s '44-54	108.16	108.16	108.16
10 3¼s '47-45	113.17	113.17	113.17
30 3¼s '47-45 reg	104.24	104.23	104.22
2 3s '46-66	103.24	103.21	103.21
19 3¼s '49-46	108.6	108.3	108.6
26 3¼s '49-46	107	106.28	106.28
28 4¼s '52-47	117.24	117.24	117.24
25 3¼s '51-46	102.27	102.26	102.27
15 3¼s '46-43	100.12	100.10	100.10
13 3¼s '44-51	101.30	101.26	101.26
2 3s '55-51	104.26	104.26	104.26
12 3¼s '60-55	102.28	102.26	102.26
3 3¼s '59-56	101.18	101.18	101.18

Federal Farm Mortgage
3 3s '47-42 reg 104.16 104.16 104.16

Home Owners' Loan
26 2¼s '49-39 102.10 102.10 102.10
4 3s '52-44 104.13 104.13 104.13

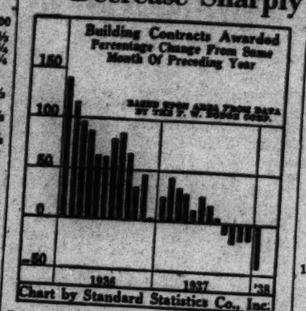
Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	99½	99½	99½
3 Alleghany 5s '44	68½	68	68
7 Alleghany 5s '49	68	68	68
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	31½	31½	31½
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
6 Allied Stre 4½s '51	84½	84½	84½
13 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104½	104¾
1 Am&ForP 5s 2030	52½	52½	52½
3 Am&Chem 5½s '49	104¾	104½	104½
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
40 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	98½	98½	98½
25 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
16 Ang Co Nitra deb '67	38¾	38¼	38¼
5 Arm Del 4s '56	91½	91	91½
16 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103¼	102	102
8 AT&SF cv 5% '48	100½	100½	100½
2 AT&AFRR 4s '95	102¾	102½	102½
1 Atl & Dan 4s'48-'80	25	25	25
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	23½	22½	22½
8 Bald Looo 5s'40 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
96 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	20½	21
36 B&O 1st 5s '48	45¾	44	44
72 B&O 5s '96 F	21¼	19	20
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	20	18½	19¼
195 B&O cv 4½s'60	19½	18½	19¼
53 B&O 4½ '48	16¾	15½	15½
35 B&O 5s S W '50	43	41½	42½
7 Beth Stl 4½s'60	31¼	29¼	29¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	102¾	102½	102½
6 Beth Stl 3½s'52	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Boston&Me 5s'67	88¼	88	88
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	34¾	34¾	34¾
27 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'68	104½	104½	104½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	47	47	47
12 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s'52	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Buf R&P 5s '37	62	62	62
1 Bur C R&No 5s'34	21	21	21
3 Bush Term 5s'55	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	38½	38½	38½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	121	121	121
20 Can Pac 5s'44	115½	115¼	115¼
6 Can Pac 5s'54	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	99	98½	99
28 Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 Caro C&O 6s'52	83¾	83¼	83¼
7 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	102¾	102¼	102½
11 Cen of Ga 5s'59	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Cen Ill E&W 5s'51	9½	9½	9½
3 Cen New Eng 4s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	38	38	38
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	55	55	55
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	81	79½	79½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	29½	29½	29½
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	26	26	26
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	25	25	25
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	60	60	60
1 C & O 4½s '92	104½	104½	104¾
C & O 3½s '96 D	117¾	117¾	118
18 C B & Q rfg 5s '77A	99½	95¼	95½
4 C B & Q 4½s '77	99	99	99
31 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89½	89½	89½
37 CB&Q 4s III '49	89½	87½	87½
30 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	101¾	101	101
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	13½	12½	12½
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	16½	16½	16½
61 CMSP & P 5s '75	5	5	5
25 CMSP&P 5s adj 5s 2000	9¾	9½	9½
14 CM&SP 4¼s '89	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	27¼	26¾	27¼
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	27¾	26½	26½
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '37	17¾	17¾	17¾
40 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17¾	17	17
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	4½	4½	4½
9 Chi & NW 4s	7¾	7¾	7¾
12 Chi NW 4s '87 st	14½	14	14½
6 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	14	14
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7¾	7¾	7¾
23 CRI & P 4s '88	4¼	4¼	4¼
19 CR I & P rfg4s '34	16	15½	15½
	7½	7¼	7¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 CT Tle & SS rfg5s'60	83½	83½	83½
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s '81	103½	103	103
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	83½	82	82
16 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89	89
3 ChildsCo 5s '43	61¼	61	61¼
3 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	14½	14	14
13 Cinn Gas & E 3¼s '60	104¾	104½	104¾
3 CinN'n'Terms'57C	108½	109½	108½
5 CCC&StL5½s'77	84	84	84
2 ClevUnTerms'73	90¼	90	90
3 ClevUnTerms'73	78½	77	77
4 Colombia G 5s '53 May	35½	35½	35½
9 Colombia C 3s 1961	95½	95½	95½
8 Comi Cred 3¼s '51	90¾	90¾	90¾
28 Comi Cred 3¼s '42	98	98	98
110 Comi Inv Tr 3½s '51	101	101	101
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104¼	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	101½	101½	101½
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100½	100	100
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	103½	103¼	103½
1 Container 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
3 Crown Wil 6s '51	88	86	86
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	104½	104½	104½
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	35	35	35
13 D & R G 4s '36	42	42	42
11 D&RGWRR&Asd	12	11¾	12
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	5½	5½	5¾
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100½	100	100
34 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13	13
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13	13
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	42¼	41¼	41¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	24½	24½
5 Erie cv 4s '53A	16½	16½	16½
5 Erie cv 4s '53B	16½	16½	16½
3 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5¾	5¾	5¾
21 Gal H&H 5½s '38	95½	95½	95½
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47 st	96	95¾	95¾
3 Gen Amer Accept 3s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	45¼	44¾	44¾
14 Goodrich 6s '45	80	80	80
1 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
9 Gt No Ry 5½s '52	99¼	98	98
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	81¾	81¼	81¼
4 Gt Nor 4s '46C	108¾	106	106
40 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87	86½	86½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	78	78	78
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	85	85	85
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	19¼	18¾	19
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen frg 4s '53	36½	34	34½
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40	38¾	39
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	31½	31	31
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	50	50	50
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	35	34	34
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	107½	107	107½
63 Interb RTa rfg 5s '66	108¾	105½	105½
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	55	54¾	54¾
10 Int Cem Cor 5s '43	77¾	77	77¾
6 Int Hydro El 4s '44	17¼	17	17
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67¾	67	67
8 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	45½	45½	45½
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	56	55½	55¾
13 Int T&T 3½s '49	59½	58¾	58¾
2 Jones&LaughSt4½s '61	92½	92¾	92½
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '63	77½	77½	77½
18 K C South 5s '50	61	60	60
4 K C Ter 4s '60	107	106¾	107
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58½	58½
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29¼	29	29½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	30	30	30
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	26	26	26
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '74	24	24	24
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	28½	28½	28½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¼	19¾	20¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Lone Star rfg 4s '49	85½	85½	85½
2 Lorillard 5s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
14 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72¾	71¾	71¾
32 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
22 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29	27	27
14 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100¾	100¼	100¼
8 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	99	99
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Midlnd RRNJ 5s '40	18¾	18¾	18¾
22 MilEtRy&L 5s '65	100¼	100	100¼
1 Mil Sparta&NW 4s '47	17½	17½	17½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	5½	5½	5½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	67½	67¼	67¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	6¼	5¾	5¾
1 MSP & SSM std 5s '38	12	12	12
1 Mo-Kan-Tex 5s '62A	40¾	40	40
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18¾	18	18
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	34	34	34
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	47¼	47	47
31 Mo Pac 4½s '81	46	45	45
1 Mo Pac 5s 80Hꝉ	19	18½	18¾
49 Mo Pac 5s 81 †‡	19	19	19
73 Mo Pac gen 4s 75†	6¼	6	6
8 Mob & O 4½s '77	10	10	10
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s80	103¾	103½	103½
9 Mont Pow 3½s '66	91¾	91¼	91¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	48½	48½	48½
5 Nassau El 4s 51	20	20	20
90 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	100½	99¾	100
2 Nat Steel 4s 65	107	107	107

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	91½	91½	91½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s56D	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54Bꝉ	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 NY & Long Br 4s 41	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 NY&QCo&E 5s 53	95	95	95
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	108	108	108
17 NYC 4½s '2013 A	85	83½	83½
2 NYC cn 4s 98	87	87	87
7 NYC 3½s 53	67	65½	65½
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	65	65	65
11 NYC & HR 4s 42	89¼	89	89
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87	85	85
2 NY Chi&StL 6s'32	86½	86	86
31 NY Ch&StL 5½s'74 A	56	55	55
39 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	43½	40½	40¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s'43	38½	38¼	38¼
5 NY Conn RR 8s'53	72	72	72
4 NY Conn 4½s'53	106½	106	106
3 NY Dock Co 5s'38	108	108	108
9 NY Edis 3¼s'65	47	47	47
4 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 NYNH&H cv 4½s'67	19	19	19
9 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	20	20	20
3 NY Ry 6s'50 ez	9	8¾	8¾
10 NY Steam 5s'51	99¼	99	99
2 NY S&W Term 5s'43	104¾	104½	104½
16 NY Tel 4½s'39	44½	44½	44½
4 NY Tel 3¼s'67	106	106	106
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	106	106	106
1 Niagara Falls3¼s 66	4½	4½	4½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	108½	106	106
1 Norf Sou 6IA	93	93	93
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s 43	14	14	14
9 Nor Am Ed 5s 57A	113¾	113½	113¾
24 Nor Pac 4s 2047	101¼	101	101¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	71	70	70
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	60	59¾	59¾
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	55¾	55	55
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	10	10	10
10 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103	102¼	102¼
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	112¾	112¾	112¾
7 Pac Gas 3¾ El 3¼s 66	103¾	101½	101¾
13 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Pac Gas & E 4s 64	106	106	106
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109½	109½	109½
1 Pahlen&Ha RPL 4s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	91	90	90
18 Pen P & Lt 4½s 81	100	100	100
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	97¼	97½	97¼
15 Penn RR gen 5s 68	100	100	100
67 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	106½	105½	105½
17 Penn RR gen 4½s deb 70	99¾	97¾	97¾
7 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	92½	92¾	92½
2 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	84¾	84¼	84¼
1 Penn RR 4s 48	94	94	94
2 Penn RR 3¾s 70	110	110	110
29 Penn RR 3½s 52	87	86	86
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	79½	78	78
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	116	116	116
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	77½	77½	77½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	62½	61	61
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s '77C	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107	107	107
1 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	5¾	5	5
1 Pillsbury Fl Mi 4s'43	14½	13¾	13¾
3 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	108½	108½	108½
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104	104	104
1 PCC & St L 4½s '40 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Pcol Gen E 4½s '60	107	107	107
3 Porto Ri A Tob '42	52	51¾	51¾
3 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	49	48¼	48¼
1 Pressed St C 5s '51	123½	123½	123¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	78	78	78
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	96	95¾	95¾
2 Republic Steel 4s '56	82	82	82
2 Rev Cop & B 4½s '56	112	112	112
5 Richm Term 5s '52	110	110	110
7 Rl Ark & La 4½s '34	104½	104½	104½
3 Rutland 4½s '41	10	9¾	9¾
2 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	11	10½	10½
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
3 Saguenay Pr 4½s '66	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 StLIM&SouR&G'33	55	55	55
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	56	56	56
1 St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
24 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9	8¾	8¾
7 St L S F 4s '50 A	11½	11	11¾
5 St L SW 2d 4s '89	62½	62	62¼
5 St L SW 2nd 4½s	33	33	33
8 StP&KS Stl4½s'41	6	5¾	5¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62	62	62
6 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
19 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7¼	7¼
33 Sea A L 4s '50 inc	13	12½	12½
14 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6	5¾	6
1 SeaAlPia 6s '35B ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 Shell Un 3½s '51	101½	101¼	101½
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	75½	75½	75½
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	98¼	98¼	98½
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 So Pac 4½s '68	47¼	47	47
30 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46	45	45
44 So Pac 4½s '49	46¾	45½	45½
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	71¼	68½	68½
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	7	7	7
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58½	58	58
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 South Ry 5s '56	42½	40	40½
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	42¾	39½	39½
18 South Ry cn 5s '94	104	103	104
36 South Ry gen 4s '56	38	33¾	33¾
1 So Ry 4s 'St L '51	52	52	52
14 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	101¾	102

Building Contracts Decrease Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building contract awards since last August have compared unfavorably with the similar month a year earlier. As may be noted on the chart, comparisons were favorable throughout 1936 and through the first half of 1937.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Ten Cop&CH 6s'44	98	98	98
1 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	80	80	80
16 T RR A St L 4s'53	105½	105	105
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106½	105½	105⅞
4 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121	121	121
2 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	79½	79½	79½
2 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Third Ave 4s 1960	31½	31½	31½
1 Tol & Oh Cen 5½s'60	61½	61½	61½
6 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	108	108	108
14 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	113½	114½
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	111½	111	111
4 Un Pac 4s'71	105¼	105	105
15 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	92½	92¾	92½
36 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	107	106¾	106¾
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	77½	77½
6 U S Rub 5s '47	74½	74½	74½
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	106	105½	106
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	82½	82½	82½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
5 VerCPac4½s asd '34	71½	71½	71½
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Wabash 1st 5s '39	51	50	50
2 Walker H 4½s '45	103	103	103
10 Warner Bros 5s '39	67	67	67
7 Warren Bros 6s '41	32	32	32
1 Wash Term 3½s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Wash Term 4s '45	109	109	109
1 Wash Lt 3½s '77	101¾	101¾	101¾
49 West Md 4½s '77A	91	89	89
17 West Md 4s '52	87	86½	86½
7 Western Un 5s '51	58	58	58
18 Western Un 5s '60	58	57	57
7 Western Un 4½s '50	54	53½	53½
4 West Stores 4s 2361	57½	57½	57½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	53½	53	53
2 West Va P&Pap4½s52	103	103	103
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	13	13	13
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7½	7½	7½
15 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¾	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	50	50
1 Akershus 5s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83¼	83¾
4 Argentine 4½s'71	83½	83¼	83¼
4 Australia 5s '55	93½	93½	93½
1 Australia 5s '57	108	106¼	106¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	106	106	106
6 Austria 7s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	74¼	74	74
3 Bergen City 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
8 Brazil 8s '41	101¾	101¼	101¾
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19	18¾	18¾
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17	16½	16¾
2 Brazil C El Ry El 7s '52	17	16½	16¾
3 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	60½	60½	60½
1 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
4 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Bu A 4½s 4¾s Apr '76	61¼	61	61
6 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Canada 2½s '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Chile Mt Bk 6s '61	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 6s '61	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Copenhag 4½s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Cuba 5½s '53	104	103	104
2 Cuba 5½s '45	74¾	74¾	74¾
38 Czecho 4½s '51	96½	96	96½
12 Czecho 8s '52	96½	96	96½
2 Denmark 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Denmark 5½s '55	102	101¾	101¾
6 Denmark 4½s '62	101½	101	101
1 Dom 5½s '42	66	66	66
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	60	60	60
6 French 7½s '41	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 GerSAg Bk 6s '48Apr	31	31	31
38 GerGov 5½s '65	60	60	60
2 Ger Gen El 6s '48	46	46	46
1 GtConElPJap 6½s '50	44	44	44
1 Haiti 6s '52	70	70	70
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105½	105½	105½
7 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	75¾	75¾	75½
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	61½	61½	61½
2 Japan 6½s '54	75	75	75
5 Lombard El 7s '52	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	62	61¼	62
1 NSouWales 5s '57	9¼	9¼	9¼
11 Nord Ry 6½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 6s '44	94½	94	94½
13 Norway 4½s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Norway 4½s '65	105	105	105
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	104½	104½	104¼
1 Peru 7s '59	62¾	61¾	62¼
11 Peru 1st 6s '60	10½	10½	10½
2 Poland 7s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Queensld 7s '41	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rhine Westph 6s '52	109¼	108½	108½
7 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9	9	9
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9½	9	9
3 Rome 6½s '52	8½	8½	8½
14 Roumania Inst 7s '59	67	65½	65½
3 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	29	28¾	28¾
2 Silesia Prov 7s '58

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1419.—Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet at sacrifice, artistically furnished 3-room apartment; Park Drive; beautiful view of Fens; cross ventilation; short walk Mass. Ave. COM. 0500.

N. Y. C. (Tudor City)—Large one-room apartment, attractively furnished; beautiful river view; two exposures. (Apt. 2121). MO. 4-5900.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—6 upper rooms sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-5161.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 Ford D. L. Fordor $545

Blue, finish. Upholstery like new. Driven 14,000. Guaranteed. Cost new over $800. See Mr. Schramm.

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

CARPETS AND RUGS

FORCED to leave state; selling my rare, Oriental, antique rugs; call any time Thurs., Fri., Sat. or Sun, Revere 2937.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 156th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES Repaired
CHIMNEYS Cleaned
Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsborough St., KEN. 9046. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns. Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EXPERIENCED gardener, retired, desires opportunity to manage green house or garden for private family (Christian Scientist preferred) during summer months; no wages, suitable room and board. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLANIST wanted to play couple hours in exchange for vocal lessons. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 9077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HINGHAM, MASS.

7-room house, steam heat, fireplace; garden, trees; on quiet street; six minutes walk to railroad station and stores; near schools. Telephone LAF. 0300.

HAIRDRESSERS

Special Discount Until March 31 on Permanents and all forms of beauty service in pleasant, quiet shop. Thorough attention.
MABEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 Winter St., Boston, Rm. 1010. HAN. 5046

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young Christian Scientist, general housework in small home; care of child of 3; exceptionally pleasant place for right person. Newton North 1034-W (Mass.).

WANTED—Companionable lady; good home; no housework; ample time for study; small remuneration. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Woman to help in home; 4 adults; good home; small remuneration; no laundry. B. K. S., 178 Seeley St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CURY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6156.

SERENE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 316.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

TOWNSEND HARBOR, MASS.—Cape Cod house, 8 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, library and kitchen, 2-car garage; 2 acres; pond; lake; good fishing and boating. Write V-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamonds, mountings and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Gentleman's gold open face Waltham watch, monogram "A. A. O."; reward. Box T-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS, adding and calculating machines, carbon paper, ribbons, printing. Johnson Sales Co., 205 Broadway, New York. COrtlandt 7-3070.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Herleton and Stuyvesant Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church, splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

42nd St., 51 East New York—Small office, $30 a month; large, modern building connected with Grand Central and subways. Wm. A. White & Sons on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0304.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for rent, mornings. Grand Central zone. Call Murray Hill 2-3072 after 1:30 P. M.

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS country home, large library; accommodations limited number seeking quiet, cultural atmosphere; 40 minutes from New York; references necessary. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-2167.

REAL ESTATE

EARLY American farm house in N. H., 65 miles Boston; 11 rooms, 2 fireplaces, panelled, sun, any rooms; electricity; shade, water; 4 acres, good shade trees; distant view of Mount Kearsarge. Write Box M-13, North Sutton, N. H. Watertown, Mass. MID. 3051 before 8:30 P. M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 2419 University Parkway—Beautiful private home; large front bed, sitting room, bath, in private home near church. University 2194.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, warm room, next bath; excellent meals; convenient to service. Lon. 2894.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Large comfortably furnished corner room, kitchen privileges; private hotel 391; business lady desired. Res. 4330, apt. 310 evenings.

BOSTON, 4 Symphony Road—One large parlor bedroom with private bath, one bath, Apt. 1, COM. 9488.

N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (116th), Columbia, charming corner suite furnished rooms, private bath; rent $70. 6-5000, 9 to 5. MR. KELLER.

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St.—Large, light, attractively furnished parlor bedroom open view; quiet; running water. Reasonable. Tel. UN. 4-1919.

N. Y. C., 71 W. 45th—Studio room, private entrance, quiet, private family. $10 weekly. Call 3-5400.

N. Y. C., 102 W. 85th St. (Apt. 1-S)—Beautiful furnished room, suitable gent, views Hudson R.; $7 per week approximate. RIV. 9-3259.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

SINGLE woman writer (ex) unfurnished, heated rooms in pleasant locality; ref. exchanged. MEYER, 40 Stone St., Beverly, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED by local concern of reputable standing, women in Metropolitan Boston area to introduce to home owners a new and much to be desired cold storage service—low in cost and capable of use by all householders. No collections. No advance payments. Commission basis. Address Box T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 47, married, handy, wishes position as porter, watchman, assistant janitor. Write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MARRIED MAN, 39, mechanically inclined; 18 years plumbing experience, bank clerk 3 years; prefer maintenance work; business or private; position considered. O. POOLE, 6 Pine Rd., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. WEL. 1572-M.

NEWSPAPER man, experienced, young, seeks editorial, publicity, secretarial post, shorthand, fluent Spanish; will travel; best references. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE man, single, desires employment, anything; will travel; references. Write Box B-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, companion, housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred; experienced, capable; references. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged housekeeper; good cook, systematic worker; wishes position small adult family. Write Box R-7 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INFANT'S nurse, experienced, competent, desires permanent position; go anywhere; good references. Phone Main 2-8346, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSERY governess, capable, experienced French speaking; charge child 3 years up; excellent city references. 503 W. 20th St., N. Y. C. Sunny Wildermuth, 3Os. 7-7870 (Room 3).

WELL educated woman as companion-housekeeper, charge motherless home; good reader, drive car and sew. LAURA E. BAILEY, 40 Chatham St., Lynn, Mass. 494-M.

YOUNG lady experienced secretary-stenographer desires position; drives car; references. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 3308

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal, Nofye products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4300
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch Bldg Tel Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3303-3
LOS ANGELES
510 West Seventh St Tel TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7340
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3440
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9601

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Town Laundry

For Discriminating People

Arlington Belmont Somerville Covering Lexington Cambridge Medford

Tel. ARLington 0764

Our Spring Blooms Are at Their Best—Now
Phone or Visit
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Avenue
Phone Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch
242 High St., Mys. 0000
PATRONIZE

15TH YEAR
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington

BELMONT

268 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

Dry Cleaning
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
Laundry
Presents
BUDGET BUNDLE
20 lbs. 2.25 All Finished
No extra charge for shirts
625 CONCORD AVE. CAMBRIDGE TRO 3780

Bon Ami
KNOX *Sparkling Gelatine*
Wonder Bread
YOUNG'S MARKET
39 Leonard St. Bel. 0845

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BEVERLY

CHARLES E. McQUEENY
Electrical Contractor
Lowe Bros. Paint; Thibaut, Strahan and Birge Wall Papers
278 Cabot St. Tel. 674-W

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND TAILORS
Men's and Ladies' Clothes
Made to Measure
Meet our City Salesman George W. West at salesroom any Saturday morning.
49 BEACH STREET

Your
OLD GOLD
turned into CASH
ARTHUR W. FITT
Jeweler
20 WEST STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0089

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIghlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Alfred A. Gilman
MOTOR FUEL
191 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 0355

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
SALE of NEW SPRING COTTON DRESSES, $1.97
BASEMENT SHOP

Boston Show Samples
Selected Pieces From Last Week's Furniture Exhibit
At Special Low Prices
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN ST. BROCKTON

Fully Guaranteed
Spring Air Mattress
$29.50 * $39.50
Manufactured by Wells & Co., Boston
ATHERTON'S
41 Center Street, Brockton, Mass.

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 600 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* — *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

DERRY, Inc.
Stationers
Typewriters Sold, Rented, Repaired
Buy by Budget $1.00 Weekly
1320 Beacon St., Brookline Long. 1156
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston Cap. 8371

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 5600
MEMBER F. T. D.

Flowers F. E. PALMER
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
Established 1888
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLBURN—Jeweler
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin, and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG
For Spring Cleaning

Mattress and Box Spring Remaking
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 2344

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
It's About Time for a Fresh New Permanent!
7 HUDSON STREET

EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
60 Church St. TRO. 2211

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Heinz Soups Most Kinds 2 for 27c

Spring Sale
WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM
4 pc. Sauce Pan Set; regularly $3.50, sale $1.89
3 pc. Covered Sauce Pan Set $3.45, sale $2.89
Small Sauce Pan, regularly 45c, sale 25c
Russell R. Cameron
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
30 SEATTLE ST. TRO. 5709

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave.
Tro. 9460

Arrow Dart Shirts
$2.25
HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Fiske's
SPECIAL SHAMROCK BRICK of ICE CREAM
Vanilla and Mint Pineapple
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Hotel Statler, Boston Hancock 2000

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-in-one leavener
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
221 Concord Avenue Kir. 9300

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
CONCORD OIL CO., Inc.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike.
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

DEDHAM
Custom Laundry
Our Aim Is to Please You With Prompt and Efficient Service.
Work Called For and Delivered in All Towns and Cities Within a Radius of Fifteen Miles.
Circulars on Request
125 East Street Ph. Ded. 0108

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
268 Bussey St. East Dedham

FRANCIS MARSH 2D
Realtor
35 Marsh Street, Dedham, Mass.
Insurance 40 Broad St., Boston Room 804 Tel. HUB. 7530
Real Estate Mortgages Tel. Ded. 0170

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
Foods and Beverages
Try Birdseye Meats
PROMPT DELIVERY
Dedham Square Phone 0010

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
Swift Premium Ham, Whole or Half 27c lb
Native Fowl 27c lb
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
695 High St., Westwood
Tel. Ded. 2214
A. E. Meissner, Prop.

FITCHBURG

F. A. Lane Company
SPRING
Suits, Hats, Topcoats in charming new shades. They will afford you the keenest joy and satisfaction. Unusually reasonable in price.

SPOTS PHONE 1-2-2 & COMPANY
Cleaning—Dyeing—Repairing
Personal Laundry Service
256 WATER STREET

Kidder & Davis
House Furnishers and Decorators
692 Main Street Tel. 1107

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
N. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Leuro
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
Do Not Neglect the Lubrication of Your Car at This Season. Let Us Service Your Car Now.

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury, Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL and GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford, Tel. 44.

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford
UNRESTRICTED CHOICE
Now—Our Entire Winter Stocks of $35 to $55 LEOPOLD MORSE SUITS—OVERCOATS
Regardless of Former Prices
23.33 33.33
Use Our 10-Week or 3-Month Charge Plans!
Nichols and Morse Co.

HINGHAM

SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
Let Us Help You
SPRUCE UP FOR SPRING
Cleansing Dyeing Pressing
Excellent Results in Cleansing and Blocking Knitted Garments
50 South St. Hing. 0967

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
Meets all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
$5.00 and $6.00
Napoleon Bail 168 High St.
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Insurance
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING. 808 DWIGHT ST.

LAWRENCE

Women's Spring Dresses
$7.98
Boleros—Jackets—Prints
Cherry & Webb's
BASEMENT

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Special Sale
Now Going On
NOTIONS
SILVERWARE
HOUSEWARES

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Selby Styleez Shoes
The perfect combination of style and comfort.
$6.95 and $7.50

Morse & Beals
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

Men's New Spring TOPCOATS
Herringbones, Plaids and Plain Colors. Browns, Tans and Greys. New England Cheviots, Camel's Hair and Worsteds.
$25 $30 $35
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET Br. 2737
In The Men's Store

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
334 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1500
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

"Corset Shop of Personal Service"
Foundation Garments
Lingerie — Linens
Isabelle Hall Philbrook
INCORPORATED
63 Exchange Street

Hair Mattresses Rebuilt
We Thoroughly Clean and Fluff the Hair
Call
WARFIELD
110 Broad Street Breakers 8750

MALDEN

WHEN DINING OUT DINE AT
Russo's *RESTAURANT*
454 MAIN STREET MALDEN

Now Is the Time to Prepare Your Hair for Your Next Permanent.
For Appointment call Malden 0465-W
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN, MASS.

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

"Kali-Sten-Iks"
America's Finest Shoes for Children
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487
All Garments Cleaned, 75c
Work Called For and Delivered
24-Hour Service Expert Repairing

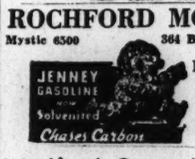
JACKSON'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
55 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0163

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
William A. Sullivan
. . . Florist . . .
300 Pleasant St. Tel. Malden 4680
Malden Res. Tel. Malden 2296

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHAMROCK CANDIES
Hopkins
SHAMROCK ICE CREAM

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service which you get only at
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
836 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
Phone MELrose 4180

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
398 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

New Spring Merchandise
Arriving Daily
Ideal for Your Many Needs
Lady May Shop
489 Main St. Tel. Mel. 2130-M

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

83 MAPLE ST.
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 passenger—25c 2-4 passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

The time has come for your new
SPRING HAT
Evelyn Nadeau
Mel 3466-M
491 MAIN ST.

NEEDHAM

Betty Gray Shop
Specializing in everything for children from birth to early teens.
Toys—Books—Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs—Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0325-M

THE STONES
Formerly Marshalls
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
Fresh Daily
Lunches, Suppers, Salads, Sandwiches and Fountain Treats
Theatre Building Need. 0401

Wake Up Your Sleeping Beauty with our ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent
No Machinery
No Electricity
SELWYN BEAUTY SALON
920 GREAT PLAIN AVE.
Call Need. 1927 for an Appointment

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy — Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
271 Cedar Street, Cor. Parker St.
Quality Meats and Groceries
Rival Brand Goods
And many that are nationally advertised in the Monitor.
PHONE 1849 PROMPT DELIVERY

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

MACOMBER'S
Home Style Ice Cream for Every Occasion
Made Here in New Bedford
A Quality Product Since 1900

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—3791

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON CO.
Coal—Coke—Oil
A fuel for every need
TEL. 4 NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 818-W
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.

COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES
D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

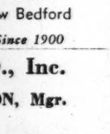
NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Madam Ruth Beauty Salon
"Famous for Its Shampoos"



A shop of rare charm and refinement, with only expert operators, specialists in all branches of beauty culture.
36 LANGLEY ROAD Centre Newton 0607

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
234 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Fan Knits" Hosiery and Undergarments.

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4854

Walnut Delicatessen
Imported Swiss Cheese
Sliced or Piece
Special This Week-End
65c lb
335 Walnut St. Open Evenings and Sundays

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paint Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

NEWTON—Waban

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0308
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.

NORTHAMPTON

Knight's Hairdressing Shoppe
Quality Service *Specializing in*
Frederics Permanent Waving
Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
74 STATE STREET TEL. 581

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
New Spring Showing of Smart New Styles
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8235 631 North St. Open Evenings
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Come With the Crowds
to the
Mill End Sale
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Cremoland Butter
U. S. Gov't certified to be 93 score or better. Made fresh from sweet cream. Priced so little above an ordinary butter that you should not fail to use it.
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place To Trade"

MARCH SAVINGS DEMONSTRATION
Now in Progress
Sears Roebuck and Co.

HUBRITE DRESSES
are sold in Pittsfield by Holden & Stone Co. Many new HUBRITES and QUEEN Makes in smart cottons for early spring and summer now on display at $2.95.
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

FEATHER PILLOWS
Ticking carefully and thoroughly washed, feathers separately dusted, steamed and air blown.
Special prices now
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 5000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

REMICK'S "BOYS WEEK"
Saturday
March 12 to March 19
Department-Wide Sale!

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners
HOME MARKET
97 RAWSON ROAD FRE. 2119
Week-End Specials
5 or 6 Lbs. Fowl.....per lb. 29c
Thick End Corned Beef...per lb. 22c
Tonic—large size bottles....2 for 19c
Contents only
FREE DELIVERY

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Chocolates – 60c lb.
Our Own Make

SALEM

Joyce Hubrite FROCKS
exclusively at
M. H. BAKER
181 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
8 SHEPARD STREET TEL. 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2181

JOHN COLANERI
PRESSING
REPAIRING
POST OFFICE SQUARE TEL. 2091
TAILOR and CLEANSER

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2020-1-2
10-12 A. M., 1-5 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furbush & Shute, Inc.
APOTHECARY
Tek Worcester Salt Toothpaste
Candy—Ice Cream
Stationery—Camera Supplies
Teele Square Somerset 0718

Sadie Jackson Preston
Hats—Hosiery—Bags
Greeting Cards—Flowers
Wedding Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats a Specialty
5 Irving Street Som. 7616

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hampden 4191
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
33 Pynchon Street Cyprus 4571 Day St
TELEPHONE 3-0197

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7204

Jeanette Haag Shop
318 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-0811
Corset Consultant
Prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also
Underwear and Hosiery

TAUNTON

HEINZ ASSORTED SOUPS
About 20 Varieties and 2 Sizes Always in Stock
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON Phone 940 MASS.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main Street Tel.: Wal. 2213 - 2214

SEARS MARCH VALUE DEMONSTRATION NOW IN PROGRESS
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

"At Your Service"
Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called for and Delivered
848 Main St. Tel.: 4529

WATERTOWN

U-M-M
Rich Thick Cream for Breakfast
"Cream Top" Milk—a real convenience whenever you desire cream for any special purpose.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

You Are Invited
to inspect our choice selection of R. & G. used cars.
All have been specially repriced for used car week.
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650
Open Evenings and Sundays

WELLESLEY

Greet this spring season with a Suit, Coat, Skirt or Tailored Dress made for you in our own work rooms.
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 2125 R or W
WELLESLEY 548 Washington St. WELLESLEY HILLS 19 Washington St.

Star Market Co.
Weber Duckling 21c lb.
Famous for Flavor
Face of Rump Roast 25c and 29c
583 Washington Street WEL. 2820

Call WELLESLEY 0172
SWIRLS and CURLS
THIRTY CHURCH STREET
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
EUGENE • ZOTOS
Machine Machineless

Is your car doubly protected by
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1278
"Bumper to Bumper Service"

GUARANTEED USED CARS
WELLESLEY AUTO SALES
Washington St., at Kingsbury
Tel. Wel. 0800

WELLESLEY HILLS

$15.75 Complete with regular motor rim
Remington Rand Cleanshaver
BLAISDELL Pharmacy
390 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills
Opp. Community Playhouse WEL. 0557

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills.
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH LUMBER COMPANY
44 Mill St. South Weymouth, Mass.
Tel. Wey. 1225
Builders' Supplies, Paints

You Sleep Soundly on PILLOWS
Scientifically Cleaned
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY and CLEANSING COMPANY
Tel. Wey. 2100

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

SILVER KETTLE CANDIES
ARE unusually and perfectly delicious
Nuts salted freshly to your order—20 minutes. Almonds, Filberts, Cashews, Pecans, Peanuts.
Hard Candies, Specialties
Mail orders given prompt attention
760 Main Street Tel. 1911-R
(Beyond the theatre, on the other side of the street towards Woburn)

WINTHROP

BAXTER'S BEAUTY SHOP
For Appointment Call
OCEAN 2004-R
54 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Center

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 Shirley Street Ocean 1239
Swift's Fowl, av. 3½ lb.....27c lb.
Swift's Ham, whole or half .....27c lb.
Roasting Pork .....25c lb.
Boneless Pot Roast.....22c lb.
Holland Butter.....2 lbs. 75c
Tomato Juice, College Inn.....4 for 25c
Fresh Eggs.....29c doz.
Grapefruit, Seedless .....4 for 19c

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
PHARMACISTS
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0860
Alarm Clocks.....98c-$1.39 each
Electric Curling Irons.....79c each
Vacuum Bottles .....89c each
Whisk Brooms .....29c each
Fresh Line of MARY ADAMS Chocolates 39c-45c-59c the pound

GEORGE W. THOMPSON
General Contractor
Houses Built to Order
Roofing, Repairing, Trucking
Free Estimates
368 MAIN STREET WINTHROP, MASS.
Tel. Ocean 0878

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers

SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
Both Stock and Mutual Companies
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to The Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY. Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up.—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 130 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, overlooking lovely Poole Harbour—Luxury Flats are available at Salterns Court; rents £135 p. a. inclusive; every up-to-date amenity; close to Tie-up for yachts. Managing Agents, Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth W.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

RAWHIDE "Watajoy" wardrobe trunk 52, cost £14.10.0; almost new. Box W-985, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

PET DOGS cared for in private home; individual attention. MRS. HAWES, 68 Vale Crescent, Kingston Vale, London, S. W. 15. 'Phone Kingston 6871.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRISTOL, 6—Eight-roomed house (suitable sharing), 2 kitchens, bathroom, garage; near Downs and Christian Science church; £350. MISS BUCK, 38 Upper Cranbrook Road.

PENRHOWN, nr. Bournemouth — Detached modern bungalow; lovely, quiet setting; hall, 2 rec., kitchen, 2 bed, bathroom, garage; price £975 freehold. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

WORCESTER—House (freehold) southeast aspect; 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light, heated radiators, garden, carriage drive, garage, chauffeur's cottage. Mrs. Porter, Haslington, Malvern Wells.

LAND FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH — Overlooking Poole Harbour; important main road site for Flats; plans passed for 19. Price £1850 freehold. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL—Guests received, Sussex coast and country; easy access golf, tennis, town; moderate. Sunnyside, Cooden Sea Rd., Little Common.

BERKSHIRE—Young guests received in country house; tennis, golf, riding and river near; 2½ gns. if two share large room, 3 gns. single. Box W-709, BCM/CSM, London.

GUESTS received in attractive modern house, central heating, large room, own bathroom attached; garden produce; charming village nr. Oxford. Ashmont, South Stoke, nr. Goring-on-Thames.

WORTHING.—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 19 Cowper Road.

POST WANTED

POST required next term as matron, supervisor, or as member of administrative staff of girls' school; Christian Scientists preferred; London or south of England. MISS WERDEN, c/o Miss Nutt, 31 Cliveridge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1881
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 2211 (3 lines)
House Hunters Guide (with maps) Gratis

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 0700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers. Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years Experience
1 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 221
Send it to the Laundry
Providing yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable [illegible] laundry.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Continued)

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district.
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 139

J. Arscott
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
42-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 488
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 485

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
DEVONSHIRE RD. Ph. Bexhill 590

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams BIRMINGHAM
TEL. EDG. 0213
JANE HARTON Ltd.
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention.

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Enlargements of Quality
Lantern Slides
Old Photographs Reproduced
1 BARNSLEY RD., EDGBASTON 17
Telephone Bearwood 2015

TROUSSEAUX
Dainty and Exclusive
by
The Lingerie Shop
110 NEW STREET MID. 1140

Millinery Gowns Furs
Cal. 2628
Designs
Proprietress L. H. E. PEARCE
875 Moseley Road Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

ANDERSON & McAULEY
LIMITED
Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sizes *Prices*
2 x3¼ yds. 31/9 pair
2½x3¼ yds. 42/- pair
PILLOW CASES
20x30 inches 4/6 each
• Hemstitched and Laundered
The Irish Linen Store
Gervis Place

Harvey Nichols & Co.
• LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China-Glass-Ironmongery, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER. JEWELLERY. LEATHER. GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5086 (3 lines)

For the Works of Artists and Craftsmen
Visit
ARTS AND CRAFTS
PIR VALE ROAD
(Opposite Grand Hotel)
Also at
MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.
For ANTIQUES, etc.

W. T. Kingsnorth & Sons
For all
Groceries of Quality
Bournemouth West and Parkstone
Phone: 5487-85 Phone: 515

P. W. SENIOR
GENERAL IRONMONGER
181 Seabourne Road, West Southbourne
Phone: Southbourne 513
WAKELEY'S HOP MANURE
and
GARDEN REQUISITES
Carter's Tested Seeds

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 19 WESTOVER ROAD
'Phone Bournemouth 5551, 5552

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Shrewd advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase they cause by reason of the advertisement they insert in the columns of this newspaper. Every purchase has the value of the advertisement behind it.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Bournemouth's
Premier
Furnishing Store
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms, Travel Bureau, Bargain Floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.

L. J. Allen Ltd.
"THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82, 84, 86 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 420. Also 44 Gds, 622 Christchurch Road Tel. Boscombe 321

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON
Tel. HOVE 5003

GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121 Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL

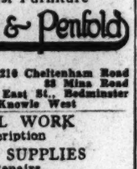
MARY 24200
(M. G. Bond) Personal Attention
New and Attractive Spring Millinery
Exclusive Designs in
KNITWEAR
52 REDCLIFF HILL
(Opposite Redcliff Church)

Agent for Quelrayn Rainwear
Cuff's Furniture Polish
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union Street 216 Cheltenham Road
116 Stapleton Rd. 88 Mina Road
138 Ashley Rd. 29 East St., Bedminster
Melvin Square, Knowle West
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all description
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
General Repairs
A. E. FINCH
Colston Yard, 86 Colston Street, Bristol 1
Telephones: Works 22995—Residence 34742

Massingham
New Spring Styles
in
Ladies' Moccasin Shoes
12/11 and 14/11
STOKES CROFT and HIGH STREET
H. E. SAUNDERS
GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT
17 Cotham Rd. South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Pk. Tel. 45478
Heinz Food Products

THE BonnetBox
MILLINERY, GOWNS, HOSIERY, etc.
130A Cheltenham Road
(Adjoining Colston School) Phone 45710

FASHIONS
SILKS
LINGERIE
LINENS
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

CHURCHILL & SON, LTD.
66 PARK STREET
BRISTOL
Pianos : Gramophones
Radio : Records
Music
Tuning and Repairs

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ENGLAND

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EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Readers, advertisers are asked to name some of the excellent products and some of the shops in their district advertising. Every purchase helps to make the advertising profitable to the users of the advertising columns.

Daily Features Page

Lovin'

Lovin' is de sweetes' way to live yo' life through every day—
Love make de road so bright,
Love make de burdens light,
Love give us guidin' light—
I 'specs we better love!

Lovin' is de easy way to live yo' life through every day—
Love pay you dividen's
In kind an' helpful frens,
Yo' joy on love depen's—
I 'specs we better love.

Lovin' is de only way to live yo' life through every day—
Love bring yo' love-increase,
Love make complainin' cease,
Love is de way to peace—
I 'specs we better love!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

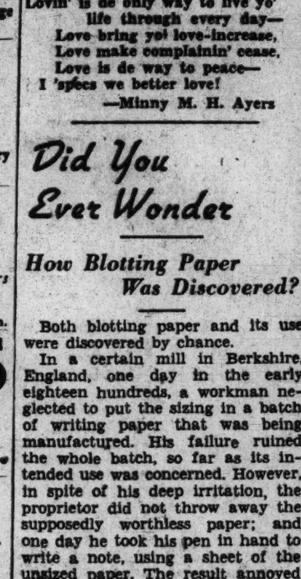
How Blotting Paper Was Discovered?

Both blotting paper and its use were discovered by chance.

In a certain mill in Berkshire, England, one day in the early eighteen hundreds, a workman neglected to put the sizing in a batch of writing paper that was being manufactured. His failure ruined the whole batch, so far as its intended use was concerned. However, in spite of his deep irritation, the proprietor did not throw away the supposedly worthless paper; and one day he took his pen in hand to write a note, using a sheet of the unsized paper. The result annoyed him greatly, for the ink from his pen spread merrily in scraggly "crow's feet" all over the surface of the paper.

He had the wit, in spite of his annoyance, to observe the eagerness with which this paper sucked the ink from his quill. He decided that such an ink-thirsty fiber would do nicely for drying or blotting ink, and would be a definite improvement over the sprinkling of sand over wet handwriting, as was then the universal custom.

Experiments bore out this theory, and the mill proprietor had little difficulty in selling his entire stock



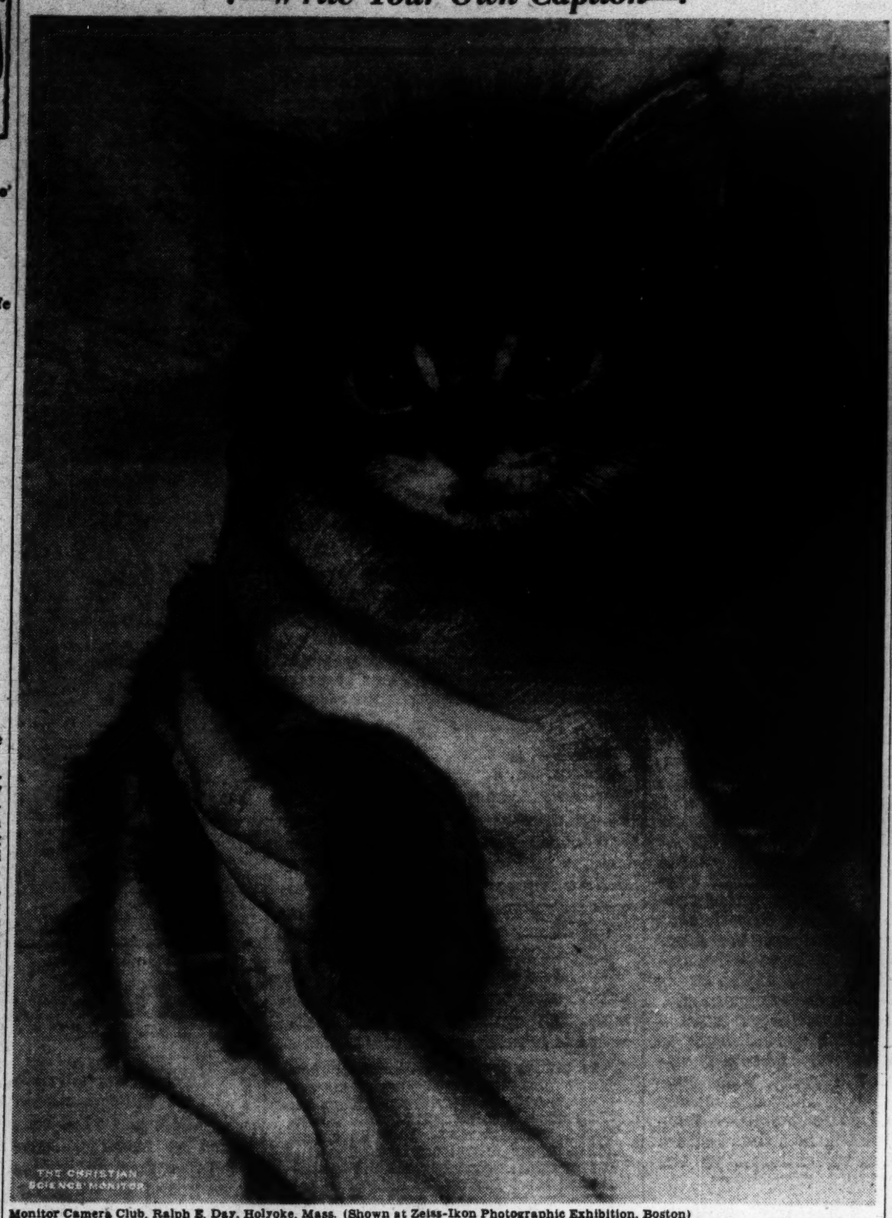
of unsized paper; and his success in the venture led to the general abandonment of sand-shakers in favor of blotting paper.

It is curious to note that for a long time, practically all blotting paper was pink in color. This was the consequence of the fact that red rags were used in its manufacture.

Red, being usually a fast and persistent color, was quite difficult to bleach completely, and paper made from red rags had a pinkish tinge which was not at all popular in writing stationery.

However, pink was as good a color as any for blotting paper, and thus a profitable use was found for red rags, which were otherwise considered useless for the manufacture of paper.—W. P. Keasbey.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club, Ralph E. Day, Holyoke, Mass. (Shown at Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition, Boston)

Readers Are Invited to Submit Clever Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, March 25, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words; and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Camp

This is a game which is always enjoyed. It is suitable for a large group, young and old together, or is easily adjusted to a smaller group of any age.

The players are separated into two groups or camps in separate rooms. Each camp decides on some object, in the room or elsewhere, to be located by a spy to be sent in by the opposing camp.

The spy asks questions to be answered by "yes" or "no" by the camp members in turn, until he locates the chosen object. The spy who locates the object first wins the game for his camp, which may, if it wishes, place a forfeit on the losing camp.—Rose S. P., Rowena, N. H.

Work and Cheer

Do not forget that even as "to work is to worship," so to be cheery is to worship also; and to be happy is the first step to being pious.

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Quotation for Today

STRAIGHT from the Mighty Bow this truth is driven: They fail, and they alone, who have not striven.—CLARENCE URMY.

Brevities

Stewart-Warnerite: Speech-making is like car-driving. The first thing to learn is how to stop.

Detroit News: If Washington is so smart, why doesn't it try control of the lawn dandelion—or is it too smart for that?

St. Louis Star-Times: A good office woman is more useful than any man, but no wonder. Her job is just housekeeping downtown.

Washington Post: "America is at the crossroads!" declares an editor. Maybe so; but it's the first crossroads we ever saw right in the middle of the woods.

Punch ©: "There are some things better left undone," says a clergyman. He must be thinking of the bottom button of the waistcoat.

Humorist: A contemporary reminds us that the time will soon be here for intensive work in the garden. Our neighbors will be getting our implements out any day now.

Vancouver Sun: Glass neckties are already an actuality, and we suppose it will be no time at all before we shall see ma sitting serenely beside the radio, puttying dad's socks.

Daily Anecdote

A Better Fate

One day Robert E. Lee, then President of Washington College, summoned to his office a certain sophomore who had been neglecting his studies, and in a gently admonishing tone said, "Only perseverance and industry will prevent failure, either in college or through life."

"But, General," remarked the young man, thinking of Lee's leadership of the Lost Cause, "you failed."

"I hope," replied Lee softly, "that you may be more fortunate than I."

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club From Harry Fletcher, King City, Calif.

The following 10 captions have been selected as the best submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on February 25:

"Music Hath Charms"

Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Lillian C. Trice, Waco, Texas.
Louis Brash, Culver City, Calif.
Mrs. J. T. Christopherson, Silver City, N. Mex.
T. S. Conway, Boston.
Julia M. Sallada, Philadelphia.
George A. Murphy, Stratford, Conn.
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
C. Zimmerman, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence R. Lewis, Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Maude L. Noble, Concord, Mass.
Hilda C. Metzendorf, Harrison, N. Y.
Mrs. George A. Markle, Greenfield, Mass.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
M. Helen Davis, Portland, Maine.
James Mitchell, Miami.
Alice L. Ransom, Janesville, Wis.
Madeline Wilson, New York.
Clint Draper, Lebanon, Mo.
Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.
Hazel Webb Donaldson, San Francisco.
Mary T. Bourn Whittier, Calif.
Ella M. Travers, Long Beach, Wash.
Elizabeth Wilson Jones, Eagle Rock, Calif.
Mrs. Marie H. Smith, Tampa, Fla.

"A Howling Success"

Mary Ellen Johnson, Sacramento.
Ruth Barley, Marion, Ind.
Lilias A. Dwinell, Montpelier, Vermont.
Mrs. Henrietta Blass, Baltimore.
Roy Kenworthy, E. Orange, N. J.
Elmer G. Furbush, Chicago.
Mrs. Louise J. Ball, Baltimore.
Mrs. Fred Hovey, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
Alice L. Sturdivant, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma R. Weisman, Keokuk, Iowa.
Maryruth Bunge, Chicago.
Miss E. M. Miles, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Hazel P. Everett, Peoria, Ill.
L. Porter, Lansdowne, Pa.
Mrs. Nelle R. Campbell, St. Louis.
A. S. Hornbeck, San Benito, Texas.
Dwight L. Woodruff, San Francisco.
E. H. Wilson, New Tazewell, Tenn.
George Shepard, St. Louis Park, Minn.

"Song Without Words"

Betty Otterbein, Toronto.
Mrs. Hannah Ihle, Eau Claire, Wis.
G. A. Richards, Baltimore.
Lily F. Pitney, Belleville, Ont.
Mrs. Z. Fassler, Berwyn, Ill.

"Howl-a-loo-ya Chorus"

Don Troxell, Muncie, Ind.
Gilbert Simpson, Amherst, Mass.

"A Doggerel Serenade"

Ann Bowman, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Hazel H. Dister, Akron.

"Bark-a-Role"

Milton Linhardt, St. Louis.
Mrs. Nellie T. Richardson, Pasadena, Calif.

"Quick, Major, the Gong"

Lillian A. Stone, Rosedale, L. I.

"Barkis Is Twilling"

B. I. Pitts, Philadelphia.

"Applause Will Be Bon-I-Fide"

Mrs. Irene Wright, Broomall, Pa.

"The Tongue of the Dumb Shall Sing"

Ralph W. Keller, Fargo, N. D.

Genius and Youth

Genius seems to be allied to immortal youth. Goethe at eighty-four had the same deep interest in life that he felt at thirty or forty; and Gladstone at eighty-six was one of the most eager and aspiring men of his time. —Hamilton Wright Mabie.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog and Child

(London Daily Express)

Hull, England

Two policemen, stumbling through the dark frost-covered countryside near Hull at 4 o'clock this morning, heard the wailing of a dog across the fields.

They left the road, made their way with torches along the hedges, and found Gordon Norris, aged two years and 10 months, who had been missing from his home for 18 hours.

Gordon was asleep. Shielding him from the cold wind was Betty, his four-year-old Alsatian playmate and guardian, who had left a 10-weeks-old puppy to guard her master's child.

As the policemen, two of many scouring the countryside, approached, the dog stood ready to defend Gordon; and it was not until the policemen won the dog's confidence that they were able to carry the child away.

Before the police could take the news to Gordon's parents in Worcester Road, Derringham Bank, two miles away, Betty was at the back door, barking to be let in to her puppy.

In Lighter Vein

Store Courtesy

Stout Lady: "I bought this dress for a ridiculous figure."

Polite Clerk: "For a ridiculous price, you mean."

Not a Fan

"You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

"It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly, I can't understand what my grand-children are saying."—Albuquerque Record.

Skeptic

"Any questions about George Washington?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm," replied the little boy with freckles. "Did the G-men let the camera boys take his picture in the middle of the Delaware? And was that real snow, or confetti?"—Montreal Star.

A Couple of Puns

At a bar dinner, Mr. Sam Ewing, a lawyer and a great punster, was called upon for a song. While he hesitated, Judge Hopkinson observed that at best it would be no great matter as it would be but Sam (psalm) singing.

"Well," replied Ewing, "even that would be better than him (hymn) singing."

Me Too!

They tell the story of Mussolini playing bridge with his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, against His Majesty the King and Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to England.

Grandi opened the bidding with four hearts. Ciano bid five spades. The King looked at his hand carefully, chuckled and bid seven no trumps.

Mussolini glared at the other three players and thundered: "And I, Benito Mussolini, I bid one club."

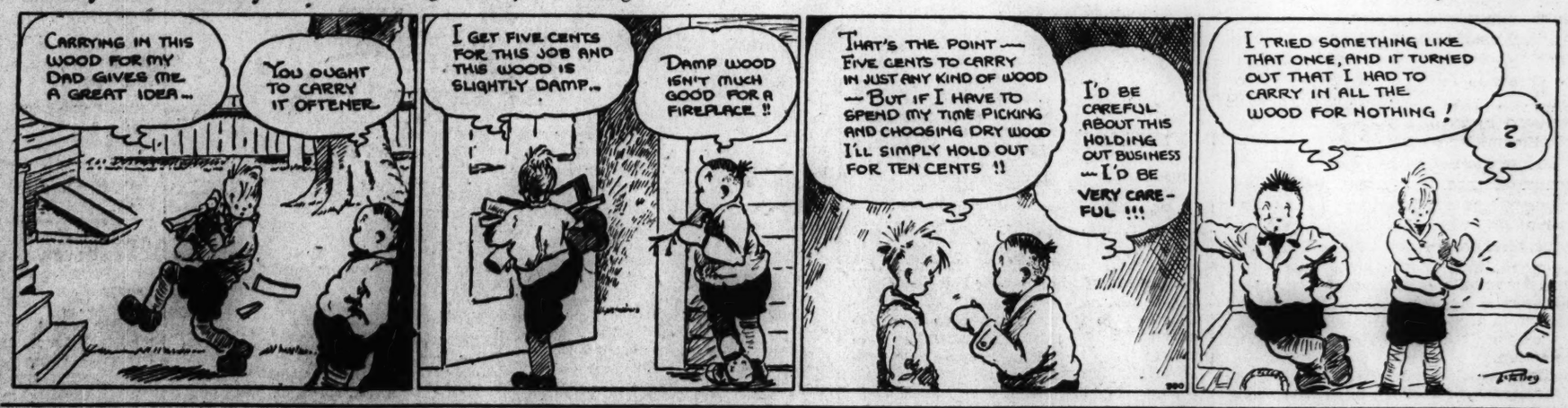
Grandi said, "I pass."

Ciano said, "I pass."

And the King? Well, he looked at his hand wistfully, shrugged his shoulders and in a resigned voice, said, "Me too."—Wall Street Journal.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Being Good for Nothing*

By LE PELLEY


CARRYING IN THIS WOOD FOR MY DAD GIVES ME A GREAT IDEA..
YOU OUGHT TO CARRY IT OFTENER.
I GET FIVE CENTS FOR THIS JOB AND THIS WOOD IS SLIGHTLY DAMP..
DAMP WOOD ISN'T MUCH GOOD FOR A FIREPLACE !!
THAT'S THE POINT — FIVE CENTS TO CARRY IN JUST ANY KIND OF WOOD — BUT IF I HAVE TO SPEND MY TIME PICKING AND CHOOSING DRY WOOD I'LL SIMPLY HOLD OUT FOR TEN CENTS !!
I'D BE CAREFUL ABOUT THIS HOLDING OUT BUSINESS — I'D BE VERY CAREFUL !!!
I TRIED SOMETHING LIKE THAT ONCE, AND IT TURNED OUT THAT I HAD TO CARRY IN ALL THE WOOD FOR NOTHING !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Shoo Away, Boss*

By CARMACK

I was about to doze off to sleep today when an ol' fly or something got after one of my paws—,
And as fast as I'd kick and shoo him away from one paw he'd go to another—
Well, sir—I kicked and I pawed for quite a while—
Then suddenly I began to smell a mouse"—and I looked up and found it was only the Boss up to another one of his ol' tricks!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Congress Disposes

BEFORE another year has passed, many sections of the United States will be hearing demands for a resumption of presidential leadership. Many Americans do not realize it, but Congress is today the dominant branch of government. The President proposes, but Congress disposes. And right now Congress is disposed to go home. It will first give business some minor relief in a new tax bill, and will probably vote to increase the navy.

But House and Senate leaders are now talking of adjourning in two months. House Leader Rayburn says the House can finish by April 15. And he says it on the White House steps after a visit with Mr. Roosevelt. Also he omits mention of the President's reorganization bill whose Senate sponsors have just submitted it to further vigorous amendment. He neglects to list the wages and hours bill which loomed so large last summer and fall and was supposed to have been revived by indorsement of twelve southern governors.

Senate Leader Barkley has a red-hot primary on his hands in Kentucky and is obviously anxious to shut up the legislative shop as soon as possible. He now expresses doubt as to whether the long-expected presidential message on anti-monopoly measures will be forthcoming this session. If the picture inferentially left by these congressional leaders is accurate, the total product of the special and regular sessions—in addition to routine appropriations—will be one farm bill, one housing bill, one tax bill and possibly a navy bill.

The farm bill must be rated an administration measure, although it was drawn in Congress and Secretary Wallace sharply objected to some sections of it. The housing bill was a direct answer to the President's request. So, too, are navy increases, but before Senators Borah and Johnson get through with the bill they will have anchored any new ships very definitely in home waters. The first effect of the navy bill may be to strengthen the navy but clip the wings of diplomacy—the last thing the Administration desired.

And certainly the tax bill will hardly emerge as an extension of the New Deal drive on economic royalists designed to redistribute national income. After the House revolt on Section 1B, the "third basket" levy on closely held or "family" corporations, there is little of reform about this bill. And the Senate threatens to throw out even the vestige of the undistributed profits tax which the drafters of the new measure left. Actually Congress would like to do something more positive to promote business recovery. But it is divided and uncertain about what to do.

The President says—as he did on the fifth anniversary of his taking office—that the ship of state is on the same course. But the New Deal is surely slowed down. Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly holds to many of his original reform purposes. But the whole temper of the country has changed, particularly since the business recession. And his methods have necessarily changed. Now he delivers sound professorial lectures on prices, but no "must" legislation on prices. For today Congress disposes to look toward home rather than the White House.

School Aid Hits a Snag

ABSOLUTE separation of church and state is a fundamental precept of American democracy. No group has been more ardent in safeguarding this principle than the men and women who direct public school policy. It is not surprising, then, that school administrators should protest against a minor concession to parochial school pupils made in the federal program for aid to public schools outlined by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education.

Before the full report of the President's committee had been issued by the Government Printing Office, and hence before it had had wide distribution among the educators, press reports that certain recommendations of the committee would "permit pupils of parochial and other non-public schools to share to a limited extent in the benefits of federal assistance" were enough to stir the educators to action.

This small concession to parochial schools was inserted by the advisory committee for reasons of political expediency. They wanted to smooth the path through Congress for a federal aid measure which spokesmen of the Roman Catholic Church have opposed because its members would be required to pay additional taxes for schools to which many of them do not choose to send their children. But if protests of educators are an accurate index, the committee only opened up more discussion than it allayed.

The two brief paragraphs in the 300-page report dealing with aid to private and parochial school pupils may conceivably mean a long delay in obtaining adoption of the committee's broader recommendations for equalizing educational opportunity in the United States. In that case federal aid to education would be more facilitated by omission of the controversial items than by their inclusion.

Political Fireworks in Austria

CHANCELLOR SCHUSCHNIGG'S attempt to short-circuit National Socialist penetration of Austria has produced perhaps more sparks than the Austrian leader will be able to contend with. The plebiscite he ordered for Sunday, and which he has now canceled, was intended as a surprise stroke. He is reported to have had it in mind in February; only the difficulty of preparing for it prevented him from announcing it in the speech with which he replied to Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag address.

Not only are there signs that Berlin was able to move quickly enough to prevent carrying out of Chancellor Schuschnigg's plans, but that the Fatherland Front leaders in any case were unable to rally the support of Austrian labor to their cause. The most optimistic expectations on the outcome of the poll, from Chancellor Schuschnigg's point of view, placed his support at 75 to 80 per cent of the voters. Other estimates put it at about 60 per cent, but it was recognized that much, if not everything, depended on the attitude of Austrian labor.

In the workers' eyes, however, the Schuschnigg Government is heir to the political estate of the Dollfuss government which in 1934 raided their homes, seized their property and employed artillery against them. For them today it is less a question as to whether the workers would benefit or suffer from an extension of National Socialist control from Berlin, than which party in Austria, the workers or the Government supporters, would suffer most. Negotiations between the Government and the labor leaders were reported to have failed despite the acuteness of the situation so far as Austrian independence is concerned.

Thus Chancellor Schuschnigg's position appears to have become more difficult as a result of his attempt to force a showdown on Austrian sentiment. What support he is getting from Italy is a matter for speculation. Of somewhat more comfort to him may be the fact that Britain has indicated renewed interest in the Austrian situation.

Folklore of a Trust-Buster

HE WHO writes a book before being appointed to important federal office gives hostage to the Senate committee that will pass on his fitness for confirmation. Thurman W. Arnold, named to head the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, is author of two recent books, the later of which has had wide distribution and is impishly provocative of argument.

Yet it will take a sapient inquisitor to deduce from his "Folklore of Capitalism" just what Mr. Arnold, Wyoming-born professor of law at Yale University, will be or do when and if he becomes Mr. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States. True, he has devoted an entire and outspoken chapter to "The Effect of the Antitrust Laws in Encouraging Large Combinations," which he elaborates in a whimsical subtitle, "In which it is shown how the antitrust laws enabled men to look at a highly organized and centralized industrial organization and still believe that it was composed of individuals engaged in buying and selling in a free market."

He accounts for the origin of the antitrust laws by saying that in order to reconcile the ideal of free competition and no monopoly with the practical necessity of bigness for mass production, "it became necessary to develop a procedure which constantly attacked bigness on rational legal and economic grounds, and at the same time never really interfered with combinations."

"The same pressures," he continues, "made the enforcement of the antitrust laws a pure ritual." Again he says:

> In any event it is obvious that the antitrust laws did not prevent the formation of some of the greatest financial empires the world has ever known, held together by some of the most fantastic ideas, all based on the fundamental notion that a corporation is an individual who can trade and exchange goods without control by the Government.

Where, now, does this leave Mr. Arnold as the prospective enforcer of these laws which he considers unenforceable? Will he, instead of undertaking the assertedly impossible, recommend substitute legislation to give representatives of the government a participating hand in the control of huge and semi-monopolistic corporations? Or will he use the antitrust laws as they have been used, as a club to keep the boys somewhat in line and take an occasional toll of their gains?

Of course, Professor Arnold was not trying to prescribe for the body politic—and economic—when he wrote the "Folklore of Capitalism." He was performing the purely descriptive function of a brilliant academician, even though he might perform it with a bit of the satire if not cynicism that arises in explaining civilization from the point of view "of an anthropologist studying a primitive tribe."

But perhaps a clue, even a glimmer of hope, is to be found by reading to the very last sentence of the book. There Mr. Arnold says, "The greatest destroyer of ideals is he who believes in them so strongly that he cannot fit them to practical needs." Does he mean he would serve the antimonopolistic ideal by believing in it only strongly enough to fit it to practical needs?

In Turbulent Europe

Book News of the Day

ONE of the oldest stories in the world applies to Vernon McKenzie's THROUGH TURBULENT YEARS (New York: McBride, $2.75). It concerns the man who gave up reading newspapers because they contained the same things every day—it wasn't enough that they happened to different people.

For Mr. McKenzie, scanning the current European landscape, presents little that is new. But he does present it through incidents and narrative that are the result of his own experience. Thus, to the serious scholar the volume has the weight of redundancy. But, for the casual reader, a rather bright though sometimes forced style offers a palatable introduction to people and events abroad.

Mr. McKenzie's forte—he is director of the School of Journalism of the University of Washington—is the matter of the press and propaganda. In the chapters on the "kept press" of the major European countries, he adds illuminating examples to the record. And his analysis of the philosophy behind the propaganda efforts of the different nations bespeaks a thoughtful acquaintance with his materials.

* * *

Germany, he finds, has been far more successful in its propaganda at home than abroad, and even in its successes the Department of Propaganda and Enlightenment has, he feels, contributed least to its latter-named function. The Italians impress him as being more intelligent propagandists than the Germans—at any rate more effective abroad. But for England he reserves the title of "the smartest propagandist in the world," using propaganda in its objective sense. His explanation of the British status is interesting:

> In talking to other democracies they have a good story to tell. They do not exaggerate and—in peace times—seldom lie. They admit that there is another side to almost every question. They have had centuries of experience studying the psychologies of other nations and in estimating what they can be induced to accept—and what they won't. They are often inchoate, but invariably intelligent psychologists. They make a game of it rather than a science. Frequently they have to explain policies which are not quite clear to themselves, or to any one in the government, so there is a tendency to be sympathetic with them when they try to put a "muddling through" policy into precise words. You want to help them out.

* * *

To his press analysis, Mr. McKenzie adds an analysis of film control in Germany which contributes considerable new detail to the record. But his progress through German politics, the "non-stop" purge in Russia, rearmament, espionage, and Mussolini's black-shirt empire is, despite his repeated trips abroad, more limited. Yet through quoted material he achieves an explanation of the character of the people he is describing. And perhaps the best of his quotes is the paragraph from Dr. Lin Yutang, author of a recent "best seller" on China. Contributes Dr. Lin:

> The U. S. S. R. is the result of the Russian capacity for dreaming; the French republic is the result of the French passion for abstract ideas; the British Empire is the result of the wonderfully robust English common sense and their entire lack of logical reasoning; and the German Fascist régime is the result of the German love for a common front and mass action.

To this Mr. McKenzie adds the comment that even the Chinese philosopher does not attempt to explain Il Duce!

Gx.

Calls for Careful Measuring

Diary of Connecticut Yankee

ONE can never tell on our New England hill-top, when the latch is lifted, just what delightful contribution an evening's caller may bring. Good conversation always as he sits down in the old Windsor and states his opinions of world affairs. No ready-made formulas but opinions based on a Yankee's plain common sense. No conventional calling-card folks are ours. But each bringing his definite difference, he leaves us wishing for more.

The dapper little man with a fiddle under his arm whose grandfather made Connecticut's famous sleigh-bells. A silvery haired, blue-eyed story-teller as well as fiddler, who touching life gayly has found it good.

A more recent caller, an alert New England woman, proud of her ancestry and bringing for my inspection her grandfather's diary begun just one hundred years ago when he was twenty years of age. "Wonderful," she says, "what good ink they used in those days."

Eagerly I open to read: "Diary of Brazillai Bulkley Kellogg, March 1st 1838. And with it, I commence my diary of Spring, Summer and Fall."

Here is directness. Already I feel sure I shall like this Brazillai.

Perusing, I read on. "March 1st. Thursday. The weather is fine, depth of the snow six inches and very compact, good sledding of course and have got nearly our usual woodpile at the door, also at the brick kiln expecting to make a kiln for the summer. Have been chopping wood and sawing for the stove. Hay is two thirds gone. We received a call from Manoah Porter, after asking a few unimportant business questions, he says, 'Brazil, there is one thought strikes me, There is no peace to the wicked saith my God,' and with this he turned and departed. Live stock—four horses, four yoke of oxen, one of steers, for market two five year olds, five cows and one heifer, twenty-three sheep, one lamb, swine ten."

* * *

"A man of affairs," I comment. "So your grandfather made brick."

"O, yes," she replies proudly, "you'll notice farther on in the diary that they made 50,000 in three weeks. My grandfather's house was made of his own bricks. Built in 1845 for his bride and in perfect condition now."

No one crop farmer, this. With renewed interest, I continue.

'5th. Forenoon we went to the ridge and got a logg for saddle trees and put hams in the smoke-house. Twisted whips, though but a poor hand, but it is a wise proverb which saith it is cheaper to make than to buy."

"9th. I have given my attention exclusively to the steers to-day. We yoked them in the morning and with the oxen took them to water and then in the meadow where I maneuvered them in the best of steer breaking tactics and by way of application had to use the string on the near one who had rather stand and sulk with both eyes shut as though he took no interest in the performance. Evening churned, time occupied eight minutes."

"15th. When I went to fodder the cattle I saw a white hawk in the woods and a beautiful bird it was. It would have made a fine falcon for the Dutchess in Don Quixote. Towards night I went after my newspaper, the Philadelphia Courier."

"18th Sunday. Snow continues as it has all night. Found a litter of five young 'grunters.' Have been at home on account of storm, my reading principally the Bible in Samuel, Chronicles and St. John, Universal Traveler in Persia, Family Magazine and Courier."

* * *

A self-educated young man I note and smile with amused satisfaction when I read upon caption of the 19th, "My evening's amusement is reading and thinking."

"Thinking," I repeat and wish I might read to the youth of to-day the diary of this versatile lad who on the next page writes with equal gusto, "I have now a plan for a boat in my head to navigate Wood Creek (when I get it built)."

A plan in his head which he carries out as is evidenced by his doings of the twenty-first; "Have been adding to my craft, got out a stern part, braces and side pieces to hold the ribs. If I can make my plans bear I shall make a concern that will carry two persons. Patience and perseverance is my motto and if good-luck attend me, I hope to succeed."

"23rd. Am still at the woodpile, also have added ribs to my boat. Evening called on Medad and mention to him about starting a library in this neighborhood and I hope to succeed as I meet with much encouragement."

"29th. Wind changed around by W. to N. E. and blew a strong gale with squalls of rain and snow. In the morning we shelled twelve baskets of corn then haltered our colt and rode the colt again. He goes fine. The wind has cleared the ponds of ice."

So does Brazillai Bulkley Kellogg keep the first month of his 1838 diary. A young man who in variety of work and interests gave to each day a zest that even now breezes through the yellow pages.

Gratefully I bid good-night to my evening's caller, knowing that in lending me this diary she has brought a living document of one of New England's stalwart builders.

H. S. H.

Religious Persecution in Russia

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of my friends, reading in a recent copy of the Monitor that "thousands of arrests" have occurred recently among religious leaders in Russia, insisted that this must be an exaggeration, since he understood that Russian churches no longer possessed thousands of officials to be arrested.

I assured my friend that if he read the Monitor regularly he would be better informed. I showed him an article from the Monitor's Moscow correspondent published on May 20, 1937, which cited official figures to show that 30,000 religious organizations and societies were legally registered in Russia at that time.

The article quoted Emelyan Yaroslavsky, chairman of the Soviet Society of Militant Atheists, as authority for the statement that 600,000 "activists," clergymen and church officials were still at work in the spring of 1937, and that they had the support of "millions of believers." In another article published on June 10, 1937, the Moscow correspondent of the Monitor quoted the chairman of the Young Communist League as saying that in a single district of Russia, Kuibeshev (Samara) Region, which had possessed 2200 churches before the revolution, 325 were still functioning.

A comprehensive survey of the status of religion in Russia, published in the Monitor for May 5, 1937, foreshadowed the religious persecutions which have since occurred. This survey made it clear that the so-called religious guarantees under the new Soviet constitution were less than meaningless, since the position of religious persons under the new constitution is actually worse than under the old.

I would direct the attention of all religious persons who are entering into "united fronts" with Communists to the following statement of V. I. Lenin, the patron saint of all Communists, which has been quoted more than once by the Moscow correspondent of the Monitor: "The more progressive a religion, and the more devoted its servants, the more dangerous it is to Communism." An alliance of any kind between Communists and religious persons is a tragic anomaly. As the Moscow correspondent of the Monitor recently pointed out: "One of the major premises of Communism is, and always has been, the destruction of all organized religion."

M. B.

London.

Ideals—and the Teacher

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter by Mr. Melvin D. Peach in regard to the article "Realism in Education" emphasizes the vital problem in regard to propaganda.

This is one of the crucial tests of our system of government. If people cannot discern the truth democracy will fail.

As a school man, I wish to comment on the last sentence of Mr. Peach's letter: "The ideal set forth in Mr. Pearson's article is a desirable one, but one extremely difficult to obtain."

Teaching, in the very nature of its calling, is idealistic. Teachers must ever be idealists. A chaotic and suffering world may surround us; cynicism may seem to have supplanted true beliefs.

But the schools must eternally keep their eyes on a future when truth shall supplant propaganda, peace reign in place of war, love in place of hate, and mankind shall approach the heights of civilized living.

The fact that the goal is "extremely difficult" is merely an increased challenge to those who believe that through youth old wrongs shall be righted.

HAYDEN S. PEARSON

Newton, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Open Season for Heresy Hunters

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

THE current siege of Moscow "trials" shows that the "purge," or series of purges, which has kept Soviet Russia in a state of continuous agitation for more than a year, has by no means ended with publication of a lengthy decree deploring some of the worst excesses of "heresy-hunters." The decree was at first superficially interpreted as halting the nation-wide wave of arrests, exiles and executions. Closer study will show that the decree dealt, not with the "purge" itself, but with the reign of terror which has accompanied the purge and created a sort of mass hysteria.

Neither must it be inferred that the Bolshevik authorities object, in theory, to reigns of terror, which they have deliberately employed on many previous occasions. In this particular instance, the terroristic features to which the decree finally draws attention were a commonplace in Russia for several months before the decree was issued, and the authorities were well aware that such practices were almost universal. But they made no move to modify the extravagant behavior of thousands of indefatigable "heresy-hunters" until the reign of terror had served its desired purpose, and the members of the Communist Party, like other groups in the past, had been sufficiently "humbled."

* * *

Apologists for the Soviet regime, who seek to justify every Moscow action, find themselves once again in an embarrassing position. They have repeatedly insisted that Soviet citizens are never "blacklisted," and that expulsion from the Communist Party does not also mean loss of work. They are now confronted with an official admission that thousands of expelled Party members not only lost their jobs but could not find others anywhere, and finally went to the police begging to be arrested, since they and their families were desperate. The Soviet system, denying the possibility of unemployment under Bolshevist rule, makes no provisions for such people.

The decree also recognizes that falsely accused individuals have little or no recourse against their detractors in Russia. Belated attempts are now proposed to provide them some protection; the Bolshevik press is ordered to clear those falsely accused, apparently so that Soviet employers will be willing to give them jobs again. But the press and all jobs as well are controlled by the ruling regime; it can be imagined what can happen to anyone frowned upon by the regime. Details of such cases are now openly reported.

* * *

These things are all familiar enough to independent observers in Russia, and the latter have often been accused of partiality when reporting them. They now have the satisfaction of being confirmed in their reports by no less an authority than the general staff of the ruling Communist Party.

The Kremlin, as usual, disclaims all responsibility for the wild excesses it reports. Obviously, the highest authorities have been well aware of what was going on for the past year, and approved such actions by their silence. But now the lesser men and women who have indefatigably assisted in the search for dissenters are themselves denounced as "enemies of the people." Having used these people for its own purposes, the Kremlin publicly repudiates them.

But there is nowhere in this decree any promise to halt the "purge"; in fact, it is emphatically declared that the "search for hidden enemies" must continue. But this matter can now be left to the political police, the decree implies. The latter have reams of paper filled with denunciations of Communists made by their hysterical acquaintances. Perusal of these documents will take some time.

Mirror of World Opinion

The World . . . and the U. S.

"A FACTOR in world affairs, the influence of the United States has never, not even during the great war, been more potentially decisive. It is like a great reservoir with which all international strategy must reckon."

So says the London Daily Telegraph, organ of an important section of British public opinion. We quote it for two reasons—First, because every day the same thought is expressed somewhere abroad, and, second, because it is particularly apropos now.

The world today is ticklishly balanced between peace and war. Certain powerful nations have openly expressed their scorn for international law and order based upon solemnly signed treaties, and stand ready for the rashest kind of aggression. Only one thing prevents the existing conflicts from becoming world conflagration and that is the uncertainty over the outcome. Especially are the outlaw states watching us.

In this situation the United States might well cast the fatal die. Should this country now announce that, short of armed invasion of our own soil, we shall not lift a finger regardless of what happens—even to Americans—that alone might precipitate the catastrophe, and once begun, don't let us fool ourselves—we should inevitably be dragged in.

Thus the defeat of the Ludlow war referendum measure in the House was a genuine move in the direction of national security and peace.

We heartily agree with what President Roosevelt said in a letter to Speaker Bankhead:

"Such an amendment to the Constitution . . . would encourage other nations to believe that they could violate American rights with impunity. I fully realize that the sponsors of this proposal sincerely believe that it would be helpful in keeping the United States out of war. I am convinced it would have the opposite effect."—*New York World Telegram.*